

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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N. LAZARUS,
Hong Kong's Only European Optician
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Registered Optician by the British
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No. 21,845 號伍拾肆百捌仟壹萬貳第 日參初月陸辰戊 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19th, 1928. 拜拜禮 日玖拾月柒年八廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: #3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	O																									
	No. 2 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 13 A.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.	No. 30 P.M.													
								+																		
Kowloon ...Dep.	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.30	5.45	7.20	7.30													
Yauwatt ...Dep.	8.49	—	—	9.20	10.08	12.24	1.24	—	—	4.38	5.40	7.18	7.38													
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	8.30	10.00	12.38	1.34	—	—	4.50	6.03	7.50	7.50													
Yuen ...Dep.	7.48	—	—	9.48	10.33	12.49	1.47	—	—	5.04	6.15	8.03	8.03													
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.15	—	—	9.58	10.37	12.53	1.51	—	—	5.09	6.19	8.07	8.07													
Taipei ...Dep.	7.30	—	—	10.08	10.47	1.03	2.01	—	—	5.18	6.30	8.17	8.17													
Fanning ...Dep.	7.50	—	—	10.18	10.52	1.08	2.05	3.14	—	5.23	6.35	8.21	8.21													
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	10.10	10.52	1.08	2.05	3.14	—	5.23	6.35	8.21	8.21													
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.16	10.58	1.14	2.12	3.20	3.40	5.39	6.41	8.27	8.27													
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.40	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	7.26	—	—	—	—													

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS		No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 8	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23	No. 25	No. 27	No. 29	No. 31	No. 33	No. 35	No. 37	No. 39	No. 41	No. 43	No. 45	No. 47	No. 49	No. 51	No. 53	No. 55	No. 57	No. 59	No. 61	No. 63	No. 65	No. 67	No. 69	No. 71	No. 73	No. 75	No. 77	No. 79	No. 81	No. 83	No. 85	No. 87	No. 89	No. 91	No. 93	No. 95	No. 97	No. 99	No. 101	No. 103	No. 105	No. 107	No. 109	No. 111	No. 113	No. 115	No. 117	No. 119	No. 121	No. 123	No. 125	No. 127	No. 129	No. 131	No. 133	No. 135	No. 137	No. 139	No. 141	No. 143	No. 145	No. 147	No. 149	No. 151	No. 153	No. 155	No. 157	No. 159	No. 161	No. 163	No. 165	No. 167	No. 169	No. 171	No. 173	No. 175	No. 177	No. 179	No. 181	No. 183	No. 185	No. 187	No. 189	No. 191	No. 193	No. 195	No. 197	No. 199	No. 201	No. 203	No. 205	No. 207	No. 209	No. 211	No. 213	No. 215	No. 217	No. 219	No. 221	No. 223	No. 225	No. 227	No. 229	No. 231	No. 233	No. 235	No. 237	No. 239	No. 241	No. 243	No. 245	No. 247	No. 249	No. 251	No. 253	No. 255	No. 257	No. 259	No. 261	No. 263	No. 265	No. 267	No. 269	No. 271	No. 273	No. 275	No. 277	No. 279	No. 281	No. 283	No. 285	No. 287	No. 289	No. 291	No. 293	No. 295	No. 297	No. 299	No. 301	No. 303	No. 305	No. 307	No. 309	No. 311	No. 313	No. 315	No. 317	No. 319	No. 321	No. 323	No. 325	No. 327	No. 329	No. 331	No. 333	No. 335	No. 337	No. 339	No. 341	No. 343	No. 345	No. 347	No. 349	No. 351	No. 353	No. 355	No. 357	No. 359	No. 361	No. 363	No. 365	No. 367	No. 369	No. 371	No. 373	No. 375	No. 377	No. 379	No. 381	No. 383	No. 385	No. 387	No. 389	No. 391	No. 393	No. 395	No. 397	No. 399	No. 401	No. 403	No. 405	No. 407	No. 409	No. 411	No. 413	No. 415	No. 417	No. 419	No. 421	No. 423	No. 425	No. 427	No. 429	No. 431	No. 433	No. 435	No. 437	No. 439	No. 441	No. 443	No. 445	No. 447	No. 449	No. 451	No. 453	No. 455	No. 457	No. 459	No. 461	No. 463	No. 465	No. 467	No. 469	No. 471	No. 473	No. 475	No. 477	No. 479	No. 481	No. 483	No. 485	No. 487	No. 489	No. 491	No. 493	No. 495	No. 497	No. 499	No. 501	No. 503	No. 505	No. 507	No. 509	No. 511	No. 513	No. 515	No. 517	No. 519	No. 521	No. 523	No. 525	No. 527	No. 529	No. 531	No. 533	No. 535	No. 537	No. 539	No. 541	No. 543	No. 545	No. 547	No. 549	No. 551	No. 553	No. 555	No. 557	No. 559	No. 561	No. 563	No. 565	No. 567	No. 569	No. 571	No. 573	No. 575	No. 577	No. 579	No. 581	No. 583	No. 585	No. 587	No. 589	No. 591	No. 593	No. 595	No. 597	No. 599	No. 601	No. 603	No. 605	No. 607	No. 609	No. 611	No. 613	No. 615	No. 617	No. 619	No. 621	No. 623	No. 625	No. 627	No. 629	No. 631	No. 633	No. 635	No. 637	No. 639	No. 641	No. 643	No. 645	No. 647	No. 649	No. 651	No. 653	No. 655	No. 657	No. 659	No. 661	No. 663	No. 665	No. 667	No. 669	No. 671	No. 673	No. 675	No. 677	No. 679	No. 681	No. 683	No. 685	No. 687	No. 689	No. 691	No. 693	No. 695	No. 697	No. 699	No. 701	No. 703	No. 705	No. 707	No. 709	No. 711	No. 713	No. 715	No. 717	No. 719	No. 721	No. 723	No. 725	No. 727	No. 729	No. 731	No. 733	No. 735	No. 737	No. 739	No. 741	No. 743	No. 745	No. 747	No. 749	No. 751	No. 753	No. 755	No. 757	No. 759	No. 761	No. 763	No. 765	No. 767	No. 769	No. 771	No. 773	No. 775	No. 777	No. 779	No. 781	No. 783	No. 785	No. 787	No. 789	No. 791	No. 793	No. 795	No. 797	No. 799	No. 801	No. 803	No. 805	No. 807	No. 809	No. 811	No. 813	No. 815	No. 817	No. 819	No. 821	No. 823	No. 825	No. 827	No. 829	No. 831	No. 833	No. 835	No. 837	No. 839	No. 841	No. 843	No. 845	No. 847	No. 849	No. 851	No. 853	No. 855	No. 857	No. 859	No. 861	No. 863	No. 865	No. 867	No. 869	No. 871	No. 873	No. 875	No. 877	No. 879	No. 881	No. 883	No. 885	No. 887	No. 889	No. 891	No. 893	No. 895	No. 897	No. 899	No. 901	No. 903	No. 905	No. 907	No. 909	No. 911	No. 913	No. 915	No. 917	No. 919	No. 921	No. 923	No. 925	No. 927	No. 929	No. 931	No. 933	No. 935	No. 937	No. 939	No. 941	No. 943	No. 945	No. 947	No. 949	No. 951	No. 953	No. 955	No. 957	No. 959	No. 961	No. 963	No. 965	No. 967	No. 969	No. 971	No. 973	No. 975	No. 977	No. 979	No. 981	No. 983	No. 985	No. 987	No. 989	No. 991	No. 993	No. 995	No. 997	No. 999	No. 1001	No. 1003	No. 1005	No. 1007	No. 1009	No. 1011	No. 1013	No. 1015	No. 1017	No. 1019	No. 1021	No. 1023	No. 1025	No. 1027	No. 1029	No. 1031	No. 1033	No. 1035	No. 1037	No. 1039	No. 1041	No. 1043	No. 1045	No. 1047	No. 1049	No. 1051	No. 1053	No. 1055	No. 1057	No. 1059	No. 1061	No. 1063	No. 1065	No. 1067	No. 1069	No. 1071	No. 1073	No. 1075	No. 1077	No. 1079	No. 1081	No. 1083	No. 1085	No. 1087	No. 1089	No. 1091	No. 1093	No. 1095	No. 1097	No. 1099	No. 1101	No. 1103	No. 1105	No. 1107	No. 1109	No. 1111	No. 1113	No. 1115	No. 1117	No. 1119	No. 1121	No. 1123	No. 1125	No. 1127	No. 1129	No. 1131	No. 1133	No. 1135	No. 1137	No. 1139	No. 1141	No. 1143	No. 1145	No. 1147	No. 1149	No. 1151	No. 1153	No. 1155	No. 1157	No. 1159	No. 1161	No. 1163	No. 1165	No. 1167	No. 1169	No. 1171	No. 1173	No. 1175	No. 1177	No. 1179	No. 1181	No. 1183	No. 1185	No. 1187	No. 1189	No. 1191	No. 1193	No. 1195	No. 1197	No. 1199	No. 1201	No. 1203	No. 1205	No. 1207	No. 1209	No. 1211	No. 1213	No. 1215	No. 1217	No. 1219	No. 1221	No. 1223	No. 1225	No. 1227	No. 1229	No. 1231	No. 1233	No. 1235	No. 1237	No. 1239	No. 1241	No. 1243	No. 1245	No. 1247	No. 1249	No. 1251	No. 1253	No. 1255	No. 1257	No. 1259	No. 1261	No. 1263	No. 1265	No. 1267	No. 1269	No. 1271	No. 1273	No. 1275	No. 1277	No. 1279	No. 1281	No. 1283	No. 1285	No. 1287	No. 1289	No. 1291	No. 1293	No. 1295	No. 1297	No. 1299	No. 1301	No. 1303	No. 1305	No. 1307	No. 1309	No. 1311	No. 1313	No. 1315	No. 1317	No. 1319	No. 1321	No. 1323	No. 1325	No. 1327	No. 1329	No. 1331	No. 1333	No. 1335	No. 1337	No. 1339	No. 1341	No. 1343	No. 1345	No. 1347	No. 1349	No. 1351	No. 1353	No. 1355	No. 1357	No. 1359	No. 1361	No. 1363	No. 1365	No. 1367	No. 1369	No. 1371	No. 1373	No. 1375	No. 1377	No. 1379	No. 1381	No. 1383	No. 1385	No. 1387	No. 1389	No. 1391	No. 1393	No. 1395	No. 1397	No. 1399	No. 1401	No. 1403	No. 1405	No. 1407	No. 1409	No. 1411	No. 1413	No. 1415	No. 1417	No. 1419	No. 1421	No. 1423	No. 1425	No. 1427	No. 1429	No. 1431	No. 1433	No. 1435	No. 1437	No. 1439	No. 1441	No. 1443	No. 1445	No. 1447	No. 1449	No. 1451	No. 1453	No. 1455	No. 1457	No. 1459	No. 1461	No. 1463	No. 1465	No. 1467	No. 1469	No. 1471	No. 1473	No. 1475	No. 1477	No. 1479	No. 1481	No. 1483	No. 1485	No. 1487	No. 1489	No. 1491	No. 1493	No. 1495	No. 1497	No. 1499	No. 1501	No. 1503	No. 1505	No. 1507	No. 1509	No. 1511	No. 1513	No. 1515	No. 1517	No. 1519	No. 1521	No. 1523	No. 1525	No. 1527	No. 1529	No. 1531	No. 1533	No. 1535	No. 1537	No. 1539	No. 1541	No. 1543	No. 1545	No. 1547	No. 1549	No. 1551	No. 1553	No. 1555	No. 1557	No. 1559	No. 1561	No. 1563	No. 1565	No. 1567	No. 1569	No. 1571	No. 1573	No. 1575	No. 1577	No. 1579	No. 1581	No. 1583	No. 1585	No. 1587	No. 1589	No. 1591	No. 1593	No. 1595	No. 1597	No. 1599	No. 1601	No. 1603	No. 1605	No. 1607	No. 1609	No. 1611	No. 1613	No. 1615	No. 1617	No. 1619	No. 1621	No. 1623	No. 1625	No. 1627	No. 1629	No. 1631	No. 1633	No. 1635	No. 1637	No. 1639	No. 1641	No. 1643	No. 1645	No. 1647	No. 1649	No. 1651	No. 1653	No. 1655	No. 1657	No. 1659	No. 1661	No. 1663	No. 1665	No. 1667	No. 1669	No. 1671	No. 1673	No. 1675	No. 1677	No. 1679	No. 1681	No. 1683	No. 1685	No. 1687	No. 1689	No. 1691	No. 1693	No. 1695	No. 1697	No. 1699	No. 1701	No. 1703	No. 1705	No. 1707	No. 1709	No. 1711	No. 1713	No. 1715	No. 1717	No. 1719	No. 1721	No. 1723	No. 1725	No. 1727	No. 1729	No. 1731	No. 1733	No. 1735	No. 1737	No. 1739	No. 1741	No. 1743	No. 1745	No. 1747	No. 1749	No. 1751	No. 1753	No. 1755	No. 1757	No. 1759	No. 1761	No. 1763	No. 1765	No. 1767	No. 1769	No. 1771	No. 1773	No. 1775	No. 1777	No. 1779	No. 1781	No. 1783	No. 1785	No. 1787	No. 1789	No. 1791	No. 1793	No. 1795	No. 1797	No. 1799	No. 1801	No. 1803	No. 1805	No. 1807	No. 1809	No. 1811	No. 1813	No. 1815	No. 1817	No. 1819	No. 1821	No. 1823	No. 1825	No. 1827	No. 1829	No. 1831	No. 1833	No. 1835	No. 1837	No. 1839	No. 1841	No. 1843	No. 1845	No. 1847	No. 1849	No. 1851	No. 1853	No. 1855	No. 1857	No. 1859	No. 1861	No. 1863	No. 1865	No. 1867	No. 1869	No. 1871	No. 1873	No. 1875	No. 1877	No. 1879	No. 1881	No. 1883	No. 1885	No. 1887	No. 1889	No. 1891	No. 1893	No. 1895	No. 1897	No. 1899	No. 1901	No. 1903	No. 1905	No. 1907	No. 1909	No. 1911	No. 1913	No. 1915	No. 1917	No. 1919	No. 1921	No. 1923	No. 1925	No. 1927	No. 1929	No. 1931	No. 1933	No. 1935	No. 1937	No. 1939	No. 1941	No. 1943	No. 1945	No. 1947	No. 1949	No. 1951	No. 1953	No. 1955	No. 1957	No. 1959	No. 1961	No. 1963	No. 1965	No. 1967	No. 1969	No. 1971	No. 1973	No. 1975	No. 1977	No. 1979	No. 1981	No. 1983	No. 1985	No. 1987	No. 1989	No. 1991	No. 1993	No. 1995	No. 1997	No. 1999	No. 2001	No. 2003	No. 2005	No. 2007	No. 2009	No. 2011	No. 2013	No. 2015	No. 2017	No. 2019	No. 2021	No. 2023	No. 2025	No. 2027	No. 2029	No. 2031	No. 2033	No. 2035	No. 2037	No. 2039	No. 2041	No. 2043	No. 2045	No. 2047	No. 2049	No. 2051	No. 2053	No. 2055	No. 2057	No. 2059	No. 2061	No. 2063	No. 2065	No. 2067	No. 2069	No. 2071	No. 2073	No. 2075	No. 2077	No. 2079	No. 2081	No. 2083	No. 2085	No. 2087	No. 2089	No. 2091	No. 2093	No. 2095	No. 2097	No. 2099	No. 2101	No. 2103	No. 2105	No. 2107	No. 2109	No. 2111	No. 2113	No. 2115	No. 2117	No. 2119	No. 2121	No. 2123	No. 2125	No. 2127	No. 2129	No. 2131	No. 2133	No. 2135	No. 2137	No. 2139	No. 2141	No. 2143	No. 2145	No. 2147	No. 2149	No. 2151	No. 2153	No. 2155	No. 2157	No. 2159	No. 2161	No. 2163	No. 2165	No. 2167	No. 2169	No. 2171	No. 2173	No. 2175	No. 2177	No. 2179	No. 2181	No. 2183	No. 2185	No. 2187	No. 2189	No. 2191	No. 2193	No. 2195	No. 2197	No. 2199	No. 2201	No. 2203	No. 2205	No. 2207	No. 2209	No. 2211	No. 2213	No. 2215	No. 2217	No. 2219	No. 2221	No. 2223	No. 2225	No. 2227	No. 2229	No. 2231	No. 2233	No. 2235	No. 2237	No. 2239	No. 2241	No. 2243	No. 2245	No. 2247	No. 2249	No. 2251	No. 2253	No. 2255	No. 2257	No. 2259	No. 2261	No. 2263	No. 2265	No. 2267	No. 2269	No. 2271	No. 2273	No. 2275	No. 2277	No. 2279	No. 2281	No. 2283	No. 2285	No. 2287	No. 2289	No. 2291	No. 2293	No. 2295	No. 2297	No. 2299	No. 2301	No. 2303	No. 2305	No. 2307	No. 2309	No. 2311	No. 2313	No. 2315	No. 2317	No. 2319	No. 2321	No. 2323	No. 2325	No. 2327	No. 2329	No. 2331	No. 2333	No. 2335	No. 2337	No. 2339	No. 2341	No. 2343	No. 2345	No. 2347	No. 2349	No. 2351	No. 2353	No.
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O=SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ONLY.

*=FIRST CLASS ONLY.

+WILL STOP AT ANY STATION ON REQUEST.

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., HONG KONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

R. BAKER, Manager.

HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONG KONG—CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hong Kong: Daily, at 8 A.M. & 10.00 P.M. (Sundays 10.00 P.M. only)

Sailings from Canton: Daily, at 8 A.M. & 4.30 P.M. (Sundays 4.30 P.M. only)

HONG KONG—MACAO LINE.

From Hong Kong: 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Week days only)

From Macao: 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Week days only)

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd JULY, 1928.

Hong Kong to Macao: 9.00 A.M. "SUI AN"

Macao to Hong Kong: 3.30 P.M. "SUI AN"

RETURN SALOON PASSAGE FARE: \$5.00.

Above sailings are subject to Weather Conditions and Intending Passengers are requested to communicate with the Office, whenever any of the Typhoon Signals are hoisted.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Assurance by Monthly Payments. Benefits of Life Assurance brought within reach of those to whom the payment of a large sum yearly half-yearly or an may be quarterly income. Liberal conditions as to Loan, Surrender, and Paid-up Policy Value. Apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

AGENTS,

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

St. Francis Hotel

COURTESY — COMFORT — SERVICE

Excellent Cuisine

TRY OUR TIFFINS & DINNERS.

A First Class Grill Room Has Been Opened.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. C. 5134

Telegrams FRANKO.

Our London Letter.

PRINCES' AFRICAN TOUR.

THE LATEST ARRANGEMENTS.

KING OFORI ATTA IN LONDON.

POPULARITY OF THE THAMES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 23rd.
Arrangements are now well advanced for the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester to visit South Africa. One of the seven largest ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the *Malda*, will carry them on their outward journey. The Royal travellers will have a suite of rooms on the boat deck, and will take their meals with the other passengers in the dining saloon.

The ship will sail from London on August 31st, and will call at Marseilles before passing through the Suez Canal on her way to Mombasa. The Royal brothers will leave England in the first week in September, and will travel overland on the first part of their journey, joining the *Malda* at a point on her voyage which has not yet been determined. They will land at Kilindini on September 26th, and go to Nairobi. The Duke of Gloucester is to spend some weeks on a shooting trip, on which he will not be accompanied by the Prince. Then the brothers will make their way through Tanganyika to Rhodesia, and so through South Africa to the Cape.

The Prince will sail for home from the Cape early next January, arriving towards the end of the month.

A Picturesque Visitor.

London, as becomes the capital city of the Empire, often has strange visitors. One of these is here at the moment in the person of Nana (king) Ofori Atta, the chief of one of the largest States on the Gold Coast. He has come to receive from King George the accolade of Knighthood conferred upon him in the New Year Honours.

Sir Ofori is a most picturesque figure, and speaks excellent English. He is accompanied by a retinue of five, who wear European clothes, but the great man himself appears everywhere in a gorgeous robe of many colours, with gold and silver facings, while round his neck he has a heavy gold chain, and—best of all—he wears a gold crown on his curly close-cropped head. An attendant is always near at hand to hold a huge blue and red umbrella over his head when he stands or sits down. He is also attended by a little boy who is known as the King's "soul."

Londoners' On The River.

The River Thames seems to be coming into its own again to some extent as a highway of pleasure. In the brave days of yore we had paddle-boats that used to take people up and down the River, calling at appointed stopping places. But for years there has been nothing of the kind. It is interesting, therefore, to note that there appears to be a movement towards using the waterway for pleasure by people who purchase their own boats. On any fine Sunday you can see parties setting out from the landing stages at Chelsea and Westminster for a day up the Thames. No doubt the crowded state of the roads at week-ends owing to the growth of motor traffic is inducing many to take advantage of London's only uncrowded highway—the River Thames.

An Argument In Fleet Street.

An entertaining dispute has been proceeding between the *Daily Mail* and the *Morning Post* on the subject of circulation. The former tells the world every morning that it sells nearly a couple of million copies a day "net sale." Latterly the paper has also claimed that with such a circulation it is in effect the only medium worth the attention of advertisers.

(Continued on next Column).

TREE SEED FOR THE EMPIRE.

CANADIAN HELP TO FORESTRY.

HOW THE CONES ARE THRESHED.

MONTREAL.

One of the largest tree seed extraction plants on the continent is maintained at New Westminster, British Columbia, by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior.

Here in good seed years thousands of sacks of cones of Sitka spruce, western yellow pine, Douglas fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, and other trees are brought in by steamer, rail, motor-truck and wagon. The cones are dried and the seed threshed out, cleaned, and boxed or sealed in tin containers for shipment to various parts of the British Empire.

The motive for the establishment of this plant in 1921 was the desire of the Canadian Government to assist the Imperial Forestry Commission to reforest certain areas in the British Isles denuded during the war. Experience has shown that many Canadian trees, particularly Douglas fir and Sitka spruce from the British Columbia coast, do well in Great Britain.

The work of seed collecting from a small beginning in 1917 has grown to large proportions, and to-day is assisting in building up forests in many parts of the British Empire. New Zealand, in particular, is supplied each year with large quantities of seed and smaller quantities are shipped to various parts of Australia.

The crop of tree seed varies greatly for each species from year to year. During the past season, taking all species as a whole, the crop was only medium. Of the three species most in demand—Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and western yellow pine—only the Sitka spruce produced a satisfactory supply.

Following a bumper crop in 1926, the western yellow pine also yielded but little seed. From the 1927 crop, however, over 5,600 lbs. of this seed was supplied to New Zealand alone.

Now, of course, this is as it may be. But numbers are not always the most important factor. A mighty host has often been beaten in battle by a small army; or, as the *Morning Post* puts it, Goliath in all his armour was vanquished by David with a sling and a pebble taken out of the brook. In one of those expansive moments that are not uncommon to the *Mail*, the paper stated that it gets £800 for an inside page advertisement per insertion, and that the *Morning Post* with a "net sale" of just over 100,000 daily ought not to be charged, as it does, £250 for a page.

The reply of the *Morning Post* was worthy of its traditions—dignified, reasoned and well written. The point effectively made was that while the *Mail* is read by the masses 95 per cent. of whom have no money to buy what advertisers want to sell, the *Post* is read by the people who pay income tax and super-tax. There can be no doubt which class is the better from the advertiser's standpoint.

The "Coupon" Papers.

This insistent harping on the alleged value of "net sale" as proof of the influence exercised by a newspaper does not, perhaps, greatly concern the general public. But the man in the street likes fair play, and the attack on the *Morning Post* was entirely unprovoked. Besides, as the *Post* remarks, "Dog does not eat dog."

There is a curious circumstance in connection with the row in Fleet Street which throws some light on this question of vast circulation. A conference of advertising experts has been held in the Midlands, and the delegates discussed the "net sale" question at considerable length. They also discussed the practice of many newspapers running competitions with coupons as the qualification for entry. One delegate vouched for a case where a man obtained 5,000 copies of a paper which boasts a "net sale" and was conducting a coupon competition. He cut out the coupons, and sent back the 5,000 copies to the retail agent, who returned them to the newspaper as unsold and was allowed for them!

What is the value of this class of paper to the advertiser? These are some of the little things that add to the gaiety of life in the Street of Adventure, and sometimes take precedence of events that really matter!—H.E.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
(July 19th.)

Extraordinary General Meeting, Hong Kong Football Club in Jardine, Matheson's Board room, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Hotel Imperial."

World Theatre: "Three Faces East."

Star Theatre: "The Music Master."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Rajputana), 4.30 p.m.; Outward: Europe via Siberia (Chenan), 4.30 p.m. (Rajputana), 6 p.m.

Friday.
(July 20th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting "Open Day" Victoria British School, 10.30 a.m.

Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Promenade Concert H.K.V.D.C. Murray Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Hotel Imperial."

World Theatre: "Three Faces East."

Star Theatre: "The Music Master."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Rajputana), 4.30 p.m.

Saturday.
(July 21st.)

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.

Tennis:—Third Division: R.A.O.C. v. Y.M.C.A.; Civil Service v. South China; Chinese "A" v. Chinese "B"; R.A.M.C. v. Indian R.C.; Recreation "B" v. Nippon Club; Recreation "A" v. Kennedy Road; Hong Kong O.C. v. Kowloon Indians.

Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Civil Service v. Craigengower; Kowloon Bowling Green v. Kowloon Dock; Kowloon C.C. v. Taihook. Division II: Craigengower v. Recreation "A"; Yacht Club v. Civil Service; Taihook v. Kowloon Bowling Green; Recreation "B" v. East Point.

Baseball:—Senior Division: Philippines v. South China, 4 p.m.; Junior Division: South China v. St. Joseph's, 2 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Hotel Imperial."

World Theatre: "Three Faces East."

Star Theatre: "The Music Master."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Rajputana), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Glenogle), 6 p.m.

Sunday.
(July 22nd.)



JUST ARRIVED

A SHIPMENT OF

TUBORG BEER

Purveyors to
The Royal Danish Court.
The most popular Danish Beer
on the Market.

6 doz. ptes.\$21.40 duty paid.
4 doz. qts.\$23.20 duty paid.

Sole Agents

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

St. George's Buildings, No. 2, Ice House Street,
Tel. Central No. 185. Hong Kong

*Be fair
to your teeth.*

Nature gave them that thin outer coating of
enamel to protect them.

To keep this intact you must keep it clean and
polished.

Use powder to polish, of course, just as you
would for polishing anything else.

But it must be the right powder, one specially
prepared for the purpose—

Calvert's (CARBOLIC) Tooth Powder

The powder that cleans gently but firmly, and polishes
so beautifully.

... that is perfectly free from grit and so cannot
scratch or injure the precious enamel.

... that contains the standard antiseptic (pure
carbolic) scientifically blended in suitable proportion.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores.

Made by F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.



*Mirrored
Charm*

"HAZELINE" SNOW

(Trade Mark)

When too pale
"HAZELINE"
ROSE FROST
gives the necessary
"ouch" of colour

An indispensable item of
the toilet.
The original non-greasy
preparation.
It cleanses the pores and
cools and whitens the skin.
The ideal basis for face
powder.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON AND SHANGHAI

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD RE-
PORTS OF THE MEETING
of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
for the Session 1927.

Revised by Members.

PRICE\$2.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.



"Felix."

7, Ice House Street,
Hong Kong. Tel. C. 624.

THE ONE DAY A WEEK CHRISTIAN.

HOW RELIGION SHOULD APPLY TO EVERYDAY
THINGS.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. H. V. KOOP.

The Rev. H. V. Koop preaching at St. John's Cathedral on
Sunday morning emphasised that the Church and religion were not
things to be "put in a museum" but a living organism. The
teaching of Christ applied essentially to the ordinary life of man,
to his work and recreation; it showed "the glory of God shining
through common things." Religion should not be "the special
feature of Sunday that must not intrude upon everyday life."

Taking his text from Proverbs
III. v.8 The Preacher said:—

A week ago, our attention was
drawn to a disquieting tendency in
modern thought—the tendency, that
is, to regard the Church of England
with its forms and ceremonies, its
literature and liturgy, as so remote
from the needs and outlook of
to-day as to be almost unintelligible
—a kind of museum in which are
stored the treasures of the past—
not a living organism with a vital
message for a new age. That that
charge cannot be proved was made
very evident—and as a matter of
fact those who read the papers of
the Modern Churchman or say the
report of the Church Congress at
Southport in 1928, know that so far
from being behind the times the
intellectual leaders of the Church
are grappling with problems and
propagating ideas which will not
reach the common mind for another
ten or fifteen years.

Nevertheless this attitude towards
the Church of England is by no
means rare and I want to develop
the theme a little further this morn-
ing from another and more general
aspect.

Dividing Life Into Compartments.

If we followed out the line of
thought that was suggested to us
last week we must have been struck
by another more ominous feature
of modern life—and that is its
apparent remoteness not merely
from the Church but from Religion
itself. Life is divided into com-
partments—business, pleasure, in-
tellectual and social activities and
so on. As the pressure of life
increases and modern civilisation
grows more complex, these com-
partments become still more rigidly
defined. Mr. Brown at business is
almost a different person from Mr.
Brown at home. Often his compa-
nions at business are quite ignorant
of his home life. After working side
by side with him for months per-
haps they are surprised to find that
he has a wife and children. On the
other hand business is left behind
at the office and his wife in turn
may be quite as ignorant of what
happens there. And so to process
continues and Mr. Brown the hus-
band and father, Mr. Brown the
business man, Mr. Brown the
amateur politician, Mr. Brown the
collector of orchids live in different
and distinct compartments.

And into one of those compart-
ments goes religion—the special fea-
ture of Sunday that must not in-
trude upon the rest of the week.

It is probably an exaggeration to
put the case quite so emphatically
as that—but it is difficult to deny
that this is the attitude taken up
by many people. Religion is for
them identified with Sunday obser-
vance, or loyalty to some party
 creed. It is a department of life.
Now such a conception of religion is
deplorable.

Religion The Unifying Force.

Instead of occupying a single
compartment of a man's life, re-
ligion should be the unifying force
that co-ordinates all his activities.
It should be the inspiration and
prime motive in every undertaking.
It is in fact the light by which
alone he can "see life steadily and
see it whole."

The wise man who wrote these
words put religion in its right
place. To him that place is not
here or there, but everywhere.

In all the ways acknowledge
him." It was the peculiar genius
of the Hebrew race that it refused
to divorce the religious from the
secular. Read some of the old law
books. There, with an almost child-
like simplicity rules are laid down
—in the name of Jehovah—to cover
every detail of daily life. Plough-
ing and reaping, buying or selling,
making war or keeping peace,
eating or drinking all come into
the sphere of the religious. It was
this perhaps more than any other
characteristic which marked them
out as a chosen people and deter-
mined the nationality of Christ.
It is in one sense the greatest of
all truths and the rest of the world
has been engaged with differing
success in learning it ever since.

It seems to me that it is the lesson
which we need most of all to learn
to-day—and which, if learnt, will
not only save civilisation from ruin
but will usher in a new age of
spiritual revival, so great there may
be "some standing here who will
not taste of death until they see the
Kingdom of God come with power."

"In all thy ways acknowledge
him"—bring God into every com-
partment of our life. Acknowledge
His authority in the issues of life—
in the choice that must be made
between good and evil. And not
on His authority. We are to re-
cognise Him as the source of all
that is beautiful and good.

No one can help noticing the vast
amount of philanthropy and social
service, the devoted labours of
science and beneficial Government
which have no connection with or-
ganised religion.

The Church must say to those
who are engaged in such a service
of humanity, to the great medical
and nursing professions, the teach-
ers of the young, the captains of
industry, the controllers of the
Press—you are doing God's work
in the world—we thank God for
the share that you are taking in
the setting up of His Kingdom.
Do not let yourselves forget that
He is the fountain head of all the
good that you can think or do.

The trouble is not that there is
no goodness in the world but that
God does not get the credit for it.
There is any amount of kindness
and generosity and we want to
acknowledge these tokens of God's
Spirit working among us, not to
blow our own trumpet, but to blow
God's trumpet and make His name
glorious.

The Ordinary Things.

But that is not all. It does not
seem to me impossible that this
principle of acknowledging God
could apply to the quite ordinary
things—to a job in an office, for
instance. It is a necessary part
in the running of the world. Or that
it could apply to tennis or golf or
any other form of amusement. God
is the Lord of all good sport and
the giver of rest and recreation.

Or when we are lost in admira-
tion at the many coloured splen-
dour of a sunset—it seems a pity
that we should not acknowledge
Him who makes such surpassing
beauty possible.

"In all thy ways acknowledge
him." It is in the highest sense
the only reasonable course. How
otherwise can it be said that this
world is a preparation for the next
and indeed gives to us already a
foretaste of eternal life.

Reckon up an average of the
hours spent in direct commun-
ion with God. Say half an hour each
day and 3 hours on Sunday. Allow
eight hours a day for sleep. Five
hours, then, a week out of 112 of
conscious activity are spent in what
some would call a definitely reli-
gious occupation.

It is, surely, a ridiculous propo-
sition if those occupations alone are
religious—if in those few hours
alone God is acknowledged.

One's Job Part Of God's Purpose.

Much more time might be given
to definite contact with God—but
not too much anything like the
major portion of the week could
be given, for the other work must
be done. We are forced, then, to
this conclusion. Work is worship
and play thanksgiving.

How, too, can we hope otherwise
to enter into that happiness which
God has in store. We have prayed
in to-day's most beautiful collect
that we may obtain those good
things which pass man's under-
standing, which God has prepared
for those that love Him. What are
those good things? Great wealth?
Power? Worldly success? Those
come only to the few and are not
unmixed blessings. Rather they
are the ordinary things of life,
filled with a new meaning that
makes them foretastes of a joy that
passes comprehension.

That is the Gospel of Jesus
Christ. He came to preach a true
religion in an age, not unlike our
own, when men confused the spirit
of devotion with mere outward
observance. And He steered clear
of all the old controversies, drop-
ped all the ecclesiastical jargon of
the day and talked of home and the
market place, of fields and vine-
yards and the daily tasks of men
—until they began to see the glory
of God shining through common
things and to acknowledge Him in
all their ways.

When such a day dawns upon
the Colony men begin to see their
own jobs as part of God's eternal
purpose, as work in which He is
personally interested, then all art
and science, commerce and admin-
istration will find in this place, made
beautiful and serviceable by all
that they themselves can give, their
eternal home.

PEERS DEBATE BEER.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S
"PUB" REBUKE.

MRS. MERRICK.

House of Lords, June 26th.

A mild and bitter debate in this
House to-day. It was about beer.

It began quietly and ended
in a sarcastic attack by Lord
Birkenhead on Lord Buck-
master—Lord Birkenhead at his
best—daring, almost insolent in his
thrusts, but giving them with such
wit and humour that his victim
could not but join in the laughter.

The subject before the House
was a proposal for the second reading
of a Bill promoted by Lord Bur-
leigh designed to provide
for disinterested management
of public-houses by local option.
The Government opposed it on the
ground that it was a veiled form
of nationalisation, and it was de-
feated by 67 to 24.

Lord Sumner said the scheme
would do little to promote tem-
perance, and was a rash experi-
ment by well-meaning but
thoughtless fanatics.

Lord Dawson of the King's
physician, was another whole-
hearted opponent of the Bill.

Alcohol's Right Place.

Above all the eager desire for
health and fitness now possessing
the nation was the best means of
teaching people to appreciate how
good alcohol was in its right place
and how important it was not to
drink too much.

Lord Halsam, the Lord Chan-
cellor, declared that the State
could not afford to borrow the
money necessary for the scheme—
"crazy finance" was his descrip-
tion of it. They were only too well
aware that there would be no pro-
fits in many schemes of nationalisa-
tion. The question was who was to
pay the losses.

"Pub" Retort.

The most piquant parts of the
debate came unexpectedly at the
end, and were provided in the first
place by an impassioned defence
of the Bill by Lord Buckmaster.

The condition of the liquor trade
was better than a few years ago
but still a disgrace. Slum pubs, if
had been said, numbered 75 per
cent. of the existing licences.

At this point Lord Birkenhead
began to sit up and take notice.
"Slum what?" he asked.

"Pubs," retorted Lord Buck-
master sharply. "If the noble lord
does not know what a pub is I
have not time to enlighten him."

Lord Buckmaster grew more
and more passionate in his appeal.

"Do something at once," was his
demand. He painted public-houses
in lurid colours.

"On Good Friday last I found
myself in a poor street with two
of those reeking places actually
facing each other filled with a
noisy, disorderly crowd of people.
Our slums and our public-houses
are the twin spectres of our
civilisation. They mar our
triumphs and mock our pride."

"Gutter" Talk.

"I am very unwilling that this
debate should end on a note of
hysteria," was the Earl of Birken-
head's opening remark. "I am
amazed that sentimentality should
carry any member of this House so
far as Lord Buckmaster."

"Lord Buckmaster cannot have
the best of both worlds. I admit
he is entitled to the best of the
next world, because he seems to
understand it a little better than
most of us, but we must make the
best of the world in which we are
living now."

Lord Buckmaster's reference to
"slum pubs" brought the reply:
"The noble lord invites us to
descend to the nomenclature of the
gutter. The noble lord at his age
and in his high judicial position
ought not to borrow from the
expletives of younger peers
language which adds little to the
dignity of this House."

This was really excellent fooling,
recognised by the House as such;
rather than the apparent censure
implied, and Lord Buckmaster was
among the many who laughed.

Mrs. Merrick.

Lord Birkenhead continued: "I
was very interested in the noble
lord's personal perambulations
about the Metropolis. He hap-
pened to be in the neighbourhood of
two public-houses full of disorder-
ly people."

"Every man chooses his own
evening promenade. I have not
happened to find myself in such a
neighbourhood recently."

The Liberal Party and Lord
Buckmaster were very stern in
their denunciation of drinking in
public-houses but never raised a
protest against the equal evil of
drinking in Liberal clubs.

The mischief caused by the mul-
tiplication of clubs was one with
which even the indefatigable
energy of the Home Secretary had
been unable to deal. "Your lord-
ships must have observed with re-
gret that the mother-in-law of two
members of your lordships' House
has recently incurred the public
censure of the courts."

This reference to Mrs. Merrick
was heard by one at least of the
peers referred to, Lord de Clifford,
who was sitting on a back bench.

The second reading of the Bill
was defeated as stated.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S CABARET KING.

NEGRO WHO BROUGHT
"NIGHT LIFE" TO
TURKEY.

MATCHMAKER FOR RUSSIAN
BEAUTIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

A well-known figure associated
with the introduction of a gay
night life into Constantinople and
Angora has disappeared with the
death of an American Negro re-
fugee from Russia, named F.
Thomas. He contributed more
than anyone to European Tur-
kish amusements.

A South African Negro from
Tennessee, Thomas displayed an
energy in organisation and a taste
in decoration which was quite ex-
ceptional.

He arrived here with about 30,000
refugees and immediately took up
the work of amusement provider
and cabaret organiser, which he
had practised in Moscow. Finding
a city deprived of every form of
amusement for Europeans, except
a few imported and rare
"varieties," he soon started open-
air cabarets and "dancings"—the
names "Stella" and "Maxim"
were household words to the armies
of occupation—where he displayed
most of the finest Russian ballet-
dancing and singing talent which
passed through here at the time.

When the Turkish capital was
transferred to Angora he followed
the trend of men and money and
was the first person to open a night
club in the Turkish interior.

It was he who invented a method
of giving employment to hundreds
of the better-class Russian refugee
women by giving all the service of
his cabarets into their hands. The
beauty of these "dames serventes"
has become a legend. Many of
them made excellent matches with
their millionaire Turkish or
Armenian customers and have a
high place in Constantinople
society to-day.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

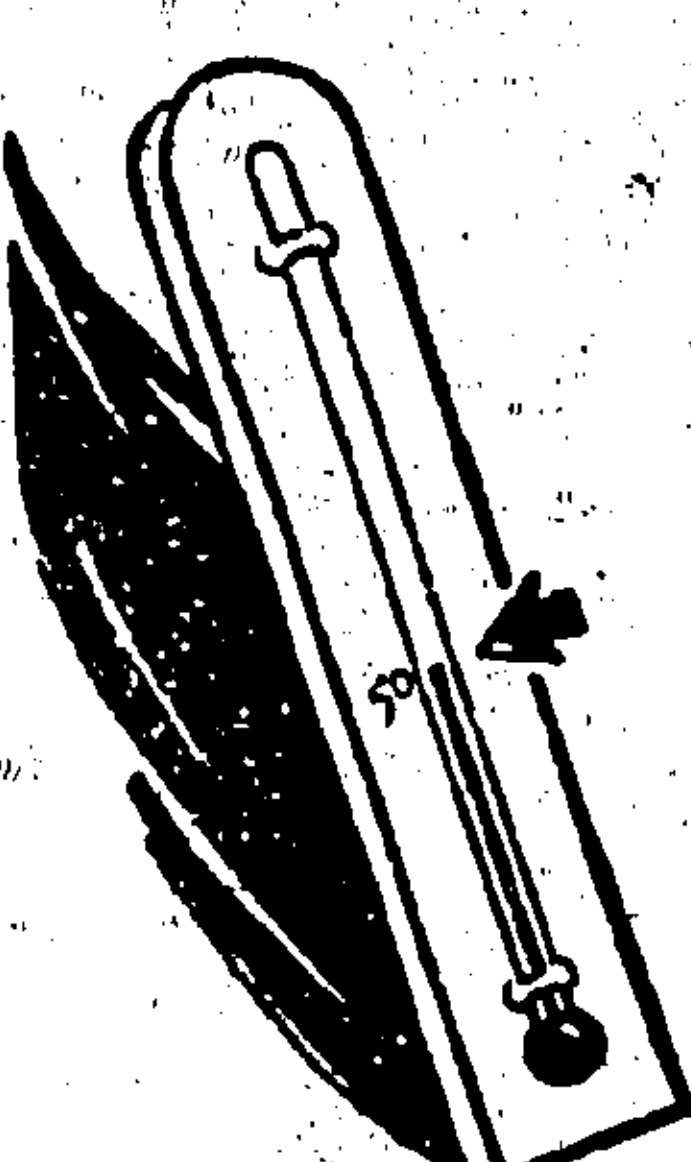
July 13th, 1928.	
B.K. Bank	\$125.50 buy, 125.00 sel.
Do.	\$134.00 buy, 133.50 sel.
Chartered Bank	\$224.00 buy, 223.50 sel.
Mercantile Bank, A. & M.	\$230.00 buy, 229.50 sel.
Do.	\$214.00 buy, 213.50 sel.
P. & O. Bank	\$207.00 buy, 206.50 sel.
East Asia Bank	\$270.00 buy, 269.50 sel.
Canton Insurance	\$415.00 buy, 414.50 sel.
Union Insurance	\$341.00 buy, 340.50 sel.
North China Ins.	\$14.145 buy, 14.140 sel.
Yongtze Insurance	\$2.840 buy, 2.835 sel.
China Underwriters	\$2.840 buy, 2.835 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$2.840 buy, 2.835 sel.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$172.00 buy, 171.50 sel.
Donghai	\$384.00 buy, 383.50 sel.
H.K. Steamships	\$27.00 buy, 26.50 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$3.00 buy, 2.50 sel.
Indo-China (Frd.)	\$364.00 buy, 363.50 sel.
Do.	\$70.00 buy, 69.50 sel.
Shell Transport	\$190.00 buy, 189.50 sel.
Waterworks	\$201.00 buy, 200.50 sel.
Yongtze	\$14.145 buy, 14.140 sel.
Kaishan Mining	\$5.00 buy, 4.95 sel.
Langkate (combined)	\$12.30 buy, 12.25 sel.
Do. (single)	\$12.30 buy, 12.25 sel.
S'hai. Explorations	\$2.45 buy, 2.40 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$34.00 buy, 33.50 sel.
Beauve	\$4.45 buy, 4.40 sel.
Tromph Mines	\$17.00 buy, 16.50 sel.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	\$138.00 buy, 137.50 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$49.00 buy, 48.50 sel.
China Exports	\$34.00 buy, 33.50 sel.
Langkate	\$156.00 buy, 155.50 sel.
New Engineering	\$11.50 buy, 11.45 sel.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.107 buy, 1.102 sel.
Kwo Cottons	\$12.85 buy, 12.80 sel.
Oriental Cottons	\$12.24 buy, 12.19 sel.
H'hai Cottons (old)	\$11.50 buy, 11.45 sel.
Do. (new)	\$11.50 buy, 11.45 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$3.80 buy, 3.75 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$60.00 buy, 59.50 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$1.107 buy, 1.102 sel.
Humphreys (Kable)	\$14.25 buy, 14.20 sel.
H.K. Realities	\$3.00 buy, 2.95 sel.
H.K. Tramways	\$32.00 buy, 31.50 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	\$13.00 buy, 12.50 sel.
Do. (new)	\$13.00 buy, 12.50 sel.
Star Ferries	\$64.00 buy, 63.50 sel.
China Lights (old)	\$11.55 buy, 11.50 sel.
Do. (new)	\$11.55 buy, 11.50 sel.
Do. (1928 issue)	\$11.55 buy, 11.50 sel.
H.K. Electric	\$40.00 buy, 39.50 sel.
Do. (new)	\$40.00 buy, 39.50 sel.
Macao Electric	\$48.00 buy, 47.50 sel.
Telephones	\$5.50 buy, 5.45 sel.
China Buses	\$10.80 buy, 10.75 sel.
Singapore Tractions	\$11.00 buy, 10.95 sel.
Do. (Frd.)	\$17.00 buy, 16.95 sel.
China Sugars	\$24.00 buy, 23.95 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$24.00 buy, 23.95 sel.
Canton Ice	\$3.70 buy, 3.65 sel.
Cementa (combined)	\$2.40 buy, 2.35 sel.
Do. (old)	\$2.40 buy, 2.35 sel.
Do. (new)	\$2.40 buy, 2.35 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$3.40 buy, 3.35 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3.40 buy, 3.35 sel.
United Asbestos	\$4.00 buy, 3.95 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$21.90 buy, 21.85 sel.
Watsons	\$14.00 buy, 13.95 sel.
De A. Wings	\$20.00 buy, 19.95 sel.
Loke Hing	\$2.00 buy, 1.95 sel.
Macdonalds	\$2.00 buy, 1.95 sel.
Sinceres	\$4.00 buy, 3.95 sel.
Wm. Fowles	\$4.00 buy, 3.95 sel.
H.K. Amusements	\$4.00 buy, 3.95 sel.
H.K. Constructions	\$4.00 buy, 3.95 sel.
B'que Indus. U.S. Bonds	\$67.00 buy, 66.50 sel.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$1.00 buy, 0.95 sel.
Buy—buyers; sel—sellers; na—nales; nom—nominal.	



Begin the Cuticura Habit Early In Life

For more than two generations
Cuticura Soap has been the fa-
vorite for nursery, toilet and bath. Its
daily use, assisted by Cuticura
Ointment when necessary, means
skin health in infancy and child-
hood, and freedom, in the majority
of cases, from skin affections in
after life.

Small Ointment Tubes sold throughout
the world. British Patent: F. M. & S. Ltd.
New York: Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.



50 degrees
is the
deadline!

If YOUR refrigerator
shows over fifty degrees
it is not protecting your
family as it should.

If it shows less than
fifty degrees constantly,
your food is fairly well
protected from the bac-
teria of decay.

If it is a Kelvinator it
will always show less than
fifty.

Let the Kelvinator man
test your refrigerator.

Call for the Kelvinator man

REISS, MASSEY & Co., Ltd.

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4th Floor, Telephone: Central 673.

The Ideal Summer Drink



ELBSCHLOSS BEER

Trays, Markers, Playing Cards
Given Free, for
EVERY DOZEN QUARTS

SOLE AGENTS:
THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

AN ALUMINIUM SHAKER
GIVEN FREE
WITH EVERY TIN.



**DELICIOUS
HOT or COLD DRINK**

Get one tin for trial
Obtainable at all Stores
and Cafeshops.

Sole Agents: HUI and HUI Co.
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Asahi Beer
Invigorating & refreshing.



Sole Agents:—
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.
HONG KONG.

'Bayer' Tablets of Aspirin



Should be dissolved in a glass of water before being taken. Their action will be stronger and more rapid - a boon to all who suffer from pain. Their effect is controlled by the following: Headache, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Toothache, Gout, Cold, Flu, etc.

Always ask for the original package with the Bayer Cross.

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Consultation,
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Advertising
from
A to Z.

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Advertising
& Publicity
Bureau, Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
HONG KONG.

**INCREASE
your Turnover and
Profits by
SCIENTIFIC
ADVERTISING**

Our organization is fully equipped to deal with any advertising campaign whether large or small, and we can supply advertisers with a complete service of original copy, ideas, and designs for posters and Press advertising.

Our records prove that we can ensure our clients receiving the best possible return for money spent on advertising.

The benefit of our knowledge and experience is at your disposal. Why not take advantage of it to-day?



MILK

The Food of Life

In the interests of
Good Health
it is advisable to use
only a well-known and
established brand.

Buy always and
insist on
BEAR BRAND

Obtainable everywhere

A. B. MOULDER & CO.
(A.B.M.)

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, July 17th.

The Municipal Corporation has, by 27 votes to 11, passed a resolution asking the Bombay Government to appoint a Conciliation Board to settle at the earliest possible moment the Bombay mill strike which began in January.

BILL TO BRING BACK PROSPERITY.

RATES MEASURE PASSES COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17th.

The Rating Relief Bill which has occupied the attention of the House of Commons for some time, passed its third reading by 238 votes to 129 to-day.

The Bill embodies the recommendations made by Mr. Winston Churchill in his Budget speech, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, winding up the debate, maintained that the rating scheme would reduce unemployment and assist trade in the return to prosperity.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

ANONYMOUS GIFT OF £30,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17th.

The fund inaugurated two years ago when H.R.H. The Prince of Wales issued an appeal for £100,000 on behalf of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has now been closed, the appeal meeting with marked success.

The Marchioness of Titchfield has announced that over £30,000 has been collected by public subscription, and that she to-day received a cheque for £30,000 from an anonymous donor.

PARDON FOR ALSATIAN AUTONOMISTS.

DEPUTY NOT INCLUDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 17th.

M. Poincaré has signed a decree pardoning Röss, Schall and Friescheuer, who were among those sentenced at Colmar in connection with the Alsatian Autonomist agitation.

Dr. Ricklin, an elected Deputy, now in prison in the same connection, who has appealed against the sentence, does not benefit from the Act of Clemency as his sentence is not finally settled.

A GERMAN LOOKS AT ENGLAND.

MR. KIRCHER AND THE PLAY SPIRIT.

Mr. Kircher shows us England through German eyes. His recently published "Powers and Pillars" was a bright and penetrating book, and a more recent volume, "Fair Play: The Games of England" is even more entertaining. It deals with the English play spirit, which Mr. Kircher recognises as something wider and deeper than a love of sports. "The Englishman's impulse to play," he writes, "is not confined to athletics, but permeates the culture of the whole nation."

To the influence of this play sense he ascribes some precious qualities in the English character:

A rare sense of humour, making life always worth living, meeting its blows with laughter; on the other hand, remarkable social and moral gifts, the result of team work, that is to say, mainly rivalry under the aegis of fair play.

It is the play attitude that takes all the heaviness out of flirtation, talk, politics, art, literature, knowledge, everything in fact. All England seems to be endowed with handsome clothes, gracious form and a playful spirit; even the better-class criminal cuts a dash and talks pleasantly.

Woman's Freedom.

In the arts and literature the typical English virtue, in his eyes, is lightness of touch.

He thinks that the future place of women in sport will be regulated by male opinion:

The English male does not hanker after the Gretchen type, and still less after the Victorian young lady fresh fallen from Heaven. The English woman is entirely emancipated.

The young Englishwoman of to-day is freedom personified. She sweeps through life with unconstrained assurance.

Only on the tennis courts, it is interesting to learn, has Mr. Kircher found an absence of the light-hearted gaiety to which he pays so pleasant and friendly a tribute.

1,000 PLOUGHING RIVALS.

WOMAN OF 73 AND MAN OF 93.

EXCITED ONLOOKERS.

WITNESHAM, Suffolk.

One thousand expert ploughmen and women of all ages from the eastern counties and even farther afield competed in an all-England open ploughing contest for various prizes and for the benefit of the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital. Thirteen teams were busy all day ploughing the heavy and exacting soil of five fields in this broad and breezy bit of old Suffolk.

The oldest woman competitor was Mrs. Button, aged 73. She was beaten last year for the first prize by a girl of 17. This year there was a class for women over 70.

Late in the afternoon crowds arrived in motor-coaches, and excited spectators followed the course of every new furrow, making bets as to which was the straightest.

Won By Fractions.

The results will not be known for two days, for the awards are decided by fractions of an inch, and some of the best ploughmen do not err from the straight line by more than an inch and a half. To-morrow and Monday the soil will be removed from the furrows so that the marks of the ploughs are clearly visible. The judges will then be busy measuring the pegged-out furrows.

Last year's open champion, Mr. D. Fleming, of Witnesham, is also a prominent bellringer. To-day he rang the changes on some local bells before trying his skill with the plough.

One of the oldest of the local ploughmen, Mr. Jimmy Cook, a blue-eyed man of Suffolk aged 84, with a beard like an Elizabethan ruff, complained last year that he had to compete against "young men of 70." This year the officials arranged a class for old-age pensioners from 65 to 70 years and another for men over 71.

Two of Jimmy's keenest rivals were Mr. Sam Turner, aged 87, and Mr. Charles Sharnham, aged 83, of Oley, Suffolk.

Charlie, a tall, erect, old man, wearing a starched white collar and a tie, entered into the contest with a youthful stride. He did a wonderfully straight furrow that never deviated more than 2½ inches.

The Secret.

When I asked him the secret of his prowess he said, "I keep the horses steady, and I keep my eye fixed on a clod of earth all the way. Tractors are no good. You have to do the work all over again."

Jimmy Cook said: "I look for a nice hole in the hedge and keep in a straight line with it, just like a man I saw walking a tight rope at the circus."

In the class for farmers one of the best performances was by a young farmer who is also recognised as one of the finest dancers in the district.

Good dancers make fine ploughmen," said Mr. Edgar Fereval, the hon. organiser. "Footwork is important, for the hands are fully occupied."

The prize for the best-looking team of horses was awarded to a superb pair of Suffolk Punches belonging to Mr. H. Percy Goodchild, of Witnesham.

500,000 WREATHS.

LONDON CENOTAPH TRIBUTES SINCE 1919.

It is estimated that about half a million wreaths and posies have been laid on the Cenotaph in Whitehall since 1919.

Almost every week deputations to London, as well as hundreds of visitors from the country and from abroad, humble and high-placed, lay a wreath on the shrine to the nation's dead. An Office of Works official said:

Those wishing to place a wreath on the north side can have a place specially cleared for them if they write first to the First Commissioner of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W. When a large party is coming, it is usual to communicate with the police as well.

At first we began collecting cards that were attached to wreaths and bunches of flowers. We stored them here. But the number became so great that we had to stop. In the first week after the unveiling we collected no fewer than 20,000; and cards were not attached to every wreath or posy. No wreaths of a permanent nature may be placed on the Cenotaph.

THE "REVOLT AGAINST CHRISTIANITY."

DR. GORE'S CHALLENGE.

"THE ATMOSPHERE OF SOCIETY."

Dr. Gore makes an earnest appeal to the nobler emotions of men and women in his notable new book, "Christ and Society."

He contends that the present state of civilised society requires a reform so drastic as to amount to a peaceful revolution. This revolution, however, he says, must consist of a change of spirit, not of a change of legislation; and the change must come not from the masses but from the influence of leaders. The great need is to apply the teaching of Christ to social as well as to individual life.

He denounces the present "atmosphere of society":

The fabric of conventional Christianity is tottering. A great part of the philosophic, scientific, and artistic worlds would hardly claim or wish to be called Christian; and the revolt is not, as it was a generation back, a merely doctrinal revolt which still gives loyal adherence to the Christian moral standard.

Unpopularity And Ridicule.

It is something much more serious, more disastrous in its implications:

To-day there is a widespread revolt against Christian morality, as is exemplified in modern novel literature, in the propaganda of the movement called euphemistically *Birth Control*, and in an important section of the feminist movement; while the psychological expression of this watchword of *self-expression* for its watchword of *self-expression* appears to be the old philosophy of selfishness under a new name.

And he goes further:

The younger among us must prepare to find themselves in a world which in great part has revolted from Christianity. . . . a world, perhaps, in which the active profession of Christianity will again subject a man, if not to persecution, yet to much unpopularity and ridicule.

"Class-War" Folly.

Dr. Gore dismisses Communism and Socialism in their "thorough-going forms," because, he says:

I desire to insist that, the maintenance of the family (which should always be regarded as the root and centre of the organisation of human society) as well as the encouragement of the individual demands the maintenance of private property.

In the same way he denounces the extremists of the "class-war" movement.

Nothing, I think, can be more directly contrary to the method of Jesus than the method of militant revolution. It is a mistake to speak of the Cleansing of the Temple with the scourge of small cords as an act of physical force. Jesus was a solitary and a weary man against a crowd. The force was wholly on their side.

The former Bishop of Oxford challenges the so-called "advanced school" of thought at many points in this notable work.

CINEMA NEWS.

A THRILLING SPY STORY.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

Pola Negri takes the lead in "Hotel Imperial" which comes to the Queen's to-day.

The production is a remarkable one both from technical and dramatic standpoints. The film was adapted from a successful stage play of Lajos Biro, an Hungarian playwright as a result of an incident witnessed while a correspondent on Austro-Hungary frontier during the war. The dramatist has written a tense drama, picturing the reactions of war on the minds and conduct of the individuals. This unusual picture has been filmed without any battle-field scenes.

At The Star.

"The Music Master," a film based on a stage play of the same name opens a three day season at the Star to-day. The story is laid in the New York of 1900, and is chiefly concerned with a lovely old musician who gave up a brilliant career in Vienna to wander abroad in search of his wife who had deserted him soon after their marriage. The climax of the picture is reached when the old man comes face to face with his betrayer. Alec B. Francis is the leading player, supported, by Lois Moran, Neil Hamilton and Norman Trevor.

BAN ON MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

In a communication to the civil authorities of Constantinople the Turkish Ministry of Justice declares that marriage by proxy is against Turkish law.

The question of its legality arose when a member of the Turkish Embassy in London gave a proxy to a friend to marry a woman in Constantinople in his name.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, WAR!

A Great Star as the beautiful storm centre of many emotions and enthralling adventure stirred up by the havoc of war!



POLA NEGRI

Hotel Imperial

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

AN INTENSE STORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

CECIL B. DE MILLE

Three Faces East

With JETTA GOWAL, ROBERT AMER, BENNY EVANS, and CLIVE BROCK

Directed by RUPERT JULIAN

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

AN Appealing story of paternal love, with a dramatic climax!

ALEC B. FRANCIS

IN **THE MUSIC MASTER**

with **LOIS MORAN-NORMAN TREVOR**

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

TRAINING YOUTH FOR BUSINESS.

SALESMANSHIP AND EXPORTS.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Sir Edward Crowe, who is to be appointed Controller General of the Department of Overseas Trade, revealed at a luncheon of the British Export Society at the Hotel Cecil, London, that Lord Eustace Percy, President of the Board of Education, is considering the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of technical education for young men about to enter business. Lord Eustace Percy considered that the inquiry should deal with salesmanship, with particular reference to export trade.

Sir Edward said the number of students receiving business education in the United States was 60,000, and in Germany 15,000, while in England it was only 900. He thought that was a depressing fact. Lord Eustace Percy wanted to know what business men thought should be done to train young men to become first-class business men.

Manchester's Initiative.

Manchester has at the College of Technology a Department of Industrial Administration, which came into existence at the suggestion of a large number of works officials and heads of considerable businesses, who made themselves responsible for it on the understanding that, in addition to its other characteristics, it would give administrative knowledge to the students who were likely to go out into the various industries of the country. The Manchester Education Committee is now responsible for the maintenance of the department.

VIRILE BRITAIN.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN'S EULOGY IN U.S.

MINNEAPOLIS, U.S.

If there are any United States citizens who think that England's best days are over they will find correction of their erroneous views in the strong speech made by Sir Donald Maclean before the International Rotary Convention.

As the chief speaker at the annual dinner, Sir Donald devoted himself to explaining the present financial and industrial position of Great Britain.

He said:

It is a mistake to suppose that the best days of the old country are over. Its people are virile, confident, and efficient. They have brought the pound sterling to look the dollar squarely in the face, and their general credit is almost equal to that of pre-war days.

They are still the greatest exporters of manufactured goods in the world.

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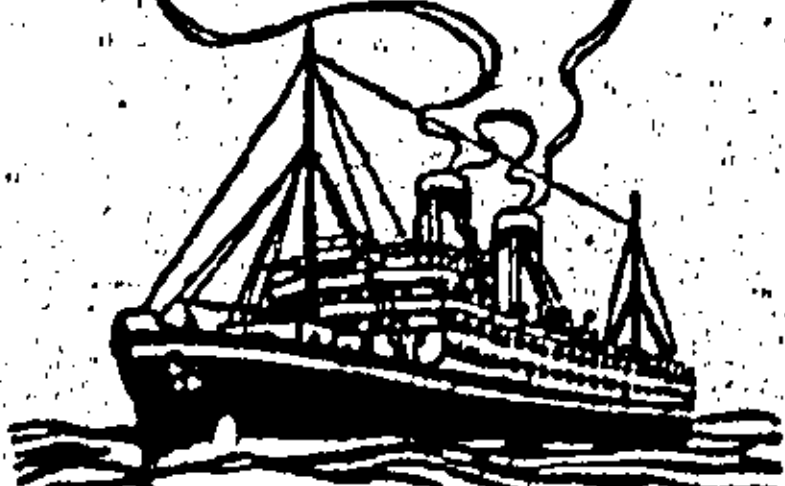
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CRIMINAL SESSIONS OPENED YESTERDAY.

BAMBOO POLE AS A PERSUASIVE WEAPON.

SEQUEL TO "WO FAT SHING" ROBBERY.

HEAVY SENTENCES IMPOSED.

The July Criminal Sessions opened yesterday and three cases out of four were concluded. The Chinese stoker charged with participating in the robbery of \$30,000 worth of gold bars on board the steam launch *Wo Fat Shing* was tried before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Two Chinese charged with highway robbery appeared before Mr. Justice P. Jacks. It was stated by the prosecution that one of the prisoners had jumped into a pond after the robbery. He was up to his neck in water and it was only through the gentle but persuasive "bamboo poles" of a number of peasants that the culprit was induced to get out of the water.

THE "WO FAT SHING" ROBBERY.

PRISONER'S EXCUSES REJECTED.

Au Shiu, who was at the time of his alleged offence a temporary stoker on board the steam launch *Wo Fat Shing* was charged before Sir Henry Gollan with having taken part in a robbery committed on board that vessel on October 12th, 1927, in the harbour of the Colony.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. He told the Bench that during the magisterial proceedings the prisoner had called a witness from the gaol. This witness was also implicated in the same robbery and was now doing three years' hard labour in Victoria Gaol. He did not know whether the prisoner would like to call the same witness again, and if he did, arrangements would have to be made with the Gaol authorities.

His Lordship asked the prisoner whether or not he would like to have the same witness to testify for him, and getting a reply in the affirmative, his Lordship made the order.

In outlining the case, Mr. Alabaster said that the prisoner was accused of being one of the men who took part in the robbery when 600 bars of gold ingots were stolen. Their total value was \$30,000. The gold bars were being taken by the steam launch *Wo Fat Shing* to the s.s. *Prominent* for shipment to Saigon.

Prisoner giving evidence said that a man named Chan Wing compelled him to take part in the robbery and promised to give him \$1,500 for doing so. He also said that he had been told, with threats, to get out of the Colony and that if he were to return, he would forfeit his life. He had therefore left Hong Kong by the s.s. *Paul Beau* for Canton.

The jury having retired for five minutes returned a verdict of "guilty" and added a rider to the effect that the prisoner had voluntarily taken part in the robbery. Sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

ATTACK ON TWO SCHOOL GIRLS.

FEEBLE EXCUSES AND SHARP SENTENCE.

In prosecuting two Chinese for highway robbery, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy told the Paines Judge that one of the prisoners sought refuge in a pond. "It was not on account of the heat because no man would willingly go into the water with his clothes on and the man was only driven out by the persuasive bamboo poles of a number of villagers who had taken up the hue and cry."

The two prisoners were To Man and Lo Lau. They were charged with robbing a school girl of a

gold bracelet at Kowloon City near the Blind Home.

According to the prosecution two girls, aged 14 and 16 respectively, were on their way home from school. Suddenly one of the girls was knocked down from behind. One of the prisoners then produced a butcher's knife and the other knelt over the girl. He then snatched a gold bracelet off her wrist. While this was going on, the other girl ran across the road and called out: "Save life." Police whistles were blown and villagers gave chase to the two men. One of them ran into a vegetable garden and was arrested there. The other took a dive into a pond and was made to come out by the "gentle" but persuasive means of the bamboo poles.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty. The first prisoner said that he gave the girl a tap on the head because she was in danger of being run over by a motor-car and all the thanks he got was this charge being trumped up against him. The second man said that he did not know anything about the matter until he was taken to the Police Station. There a Chinese constable made him say that he had snatched something and that he (prisoner) had no fixed abode and that he slept in the street.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both men and his Lordship sentenced them to five years' hard labour each and twelve strokes of the cat.

THE THREE LODGERS.

MEAN ASSAULT ON WOMEN.

Three Chinese, who rented a cubicle at No. 15, Temple Street, and described themselves as painters were charged before Mr. Justice P. Jacks with robbing the principal tenant on May 20th. They pleaded that they stole but had not robbed.

Mr. Fitzroy told the Court that the men committed the robbery at night. They were living in the same house and when the complainant woke up, the found one man was sitting over her, while the other two were engaged in ransacking the place. After binding and gagging the two women in the house, the prisoners left. They were in the street when a police patrol met them. They were challenged and on not getting a satisfactory reply, they were taken to the police station. There the No. 2 man blurted out a confession. They were then taken back to the house, but before they arrived there, they met the complainant.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' hard labour on each of the prisoners. Two of them were also ordered to receive twelve strokes of the cat. The third man had a conviction proved against him which had been passed when he was nine years old. He then received 9 strokes of the cat. In this case, he was, however, exempted from corporal punishment on medical grounds.

NEW STORIES OF MRS. LANGTRY.

"WOMAN WITH A MAN'S BRAIN."

BUSINESS GENIUS.

All the world has heard of Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," famous as actress and reigning beauty thirty years or more ago, whom people stood on chairs in Hyde Park to see as she rode by, but few have heard of Mrs. Langtry, the woman of business and brains. She is revealed by Mr. Edward Michael, formerly her manager, in "Tramps of a Scamp," a book of reminiscences full of excellent stories, written in collaboration with Mr. J. B. Booth.

"One of the curious traits of a remarkable woman," explains Mr. Michael, "was that Mrs. Langtry never 'made an entrance'; no apparent opening or shutting of doors, not the slightest noise, no commotion, no effect—and a vision of beauty and grace suddenly stood before me. The vision approached me with a bewitching smile and outstretched hand. And so you are to look after my business! I am sure we shall get on together. And now we are to have a talk about money—most unpleasant, is it not? But we will soon get it over. What are your views?"

"Delightful Slavery."

"I was another scalp added to her girdle," adds Mr. Michael, "and from that moment commenced a long period of willing and delightful slavery."

Mr. Michael "managed" for the "Jersey Lily" for some years, and he asserts that "in business matters Mrs. Langtry was that rare phenomenon, a woman with a man's brain."

"Possessing," he writes, "in a marked degree every feminine charm—wit, fascination, and moods—she was at the same time possessed of an iron will power, immense courage, and a gift of instant decision which the captain of a 50,000 ton liner in a critical situation might envy."

"Remarkably well read, it was with me always a matter of surprise that she found time for her reading; for I have never known any topic—and I use the word 'any' deliberately—literature, science, arts, or any other subject, which she was unable to discuss with specialists."

"Here was always a big and broad mind, which could not tolerate anything commonplace or futile, and her favourite phrase is indicative of her nature: 'Don't let's fuss please' spoken in a soft, plaintive voice was a danger signal to those who knew her."

She never used "even the smallest 'd' in the world of ragged tempers behind the scenes, and detested ugliness in every form."

Power Of Reproof.

"And woe betide," says Mr. Michael, "the unhappy wretch whose reputation as a wit depended upon the coarse and risqué story. She has always had the gift of expressing disgust and quiet contempt more completely than any one I have ever known. She could crush, destroy, and pulverise in record time, and in the smoothest, blandest, manner."

She had "a Napoleonic genius for detail," it is added, "and when planning a theatrical campaign, and, indeed, in all business matters, few things escaped her."

She was as thorough in financial as in other detail, and knew to within £20 to £30 what her credit balance was at any moment. And by some process of mental calculation she would estimate the worth of the house to within a few pounds on the rise of the curtain.

"Impressing Business."

Mrs. Langtry knew what she was about. When she was playing in New York a woman reporter asked her to go to a function where she would meet a lot of interesting people.

"I was glad to go," said Mrs. Langtry to Mr. Michael, "but when we left the creature wanted to interview me on the proceedings, and asked me if I was not very much impressed. That was really too quaint. 'My good woman,' I said, 'you forget I'm in the impressing business myself.'"

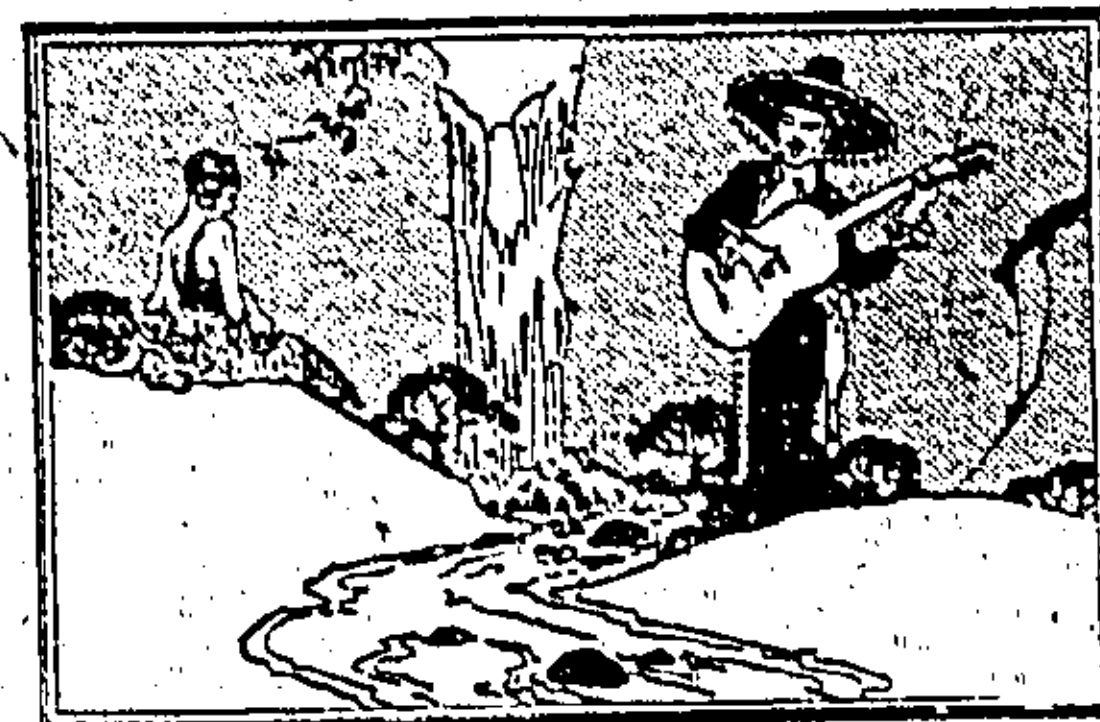
—Daily Express.

MR. VERNON GATTIE'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Bernard Campion, K.C., has been appointed a Metropolitan Police magistrate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Vernon Gattie, who, it will be remembered, was recently cited as co-respondent in divorce proceedings.

Mr. Campion, who is the eldest son of Alderman S. B. Campion, J.P., of Northampton, was called to the Bar 23 years ago, and has been a Bench of Gray's Inn since 1920 and a K.C. since 1923.

He became Recorder of Northampton last August. Before becoming a barrister, Mr. Campion was for several years a journalist in Northampton and Nottingham.



"Ramona"

Miss Dolores Del Rio, the lovely star of the great movie feature "Ramona," sings the popular theme-song of that picture. On the other side of the record, she brings you a delightful little Spanish song about falling in love. Hear these new Victor releases—soon!

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LIVERPOOL UNEMPLOYED CHARITY.

EMMINENT K.C. RESIGNS PRESIDENCY.

TOO HIGH COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Recent investigations into the activities of the Loyal Liverpool Unemployed Distress Committee, which would appear to be an organisation of the collecting class, have brought the affairs of that body to a climax.

Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P. (Exchange, Liverpool), who permitted, his name to be used as president of the organisation in the belief that it was doing useful work in Liverpool, wrote to the secretary, a Mr. James Stevens, asking that his name should be removed from the records of the committee. Sir Leslie, in expressing a desire to dissociate himself from the committee, points out that figures supplied to him show that the administrative expenses are out of all proportion to the amount expended on relief.

A balance sheet has not yet been issued to the public, but one prepared for the information of the committee is understood to show that last year the income derived from subscriptions was £2,069 and the management expenses £1,181.

Police In Touch With It.

The Chief Constable of Liverpool, Mr. L. D. L. Everett, speaking of the Loyal Liverpool Unemployed Distress Committee said:

This is an organisation which does more for those who are employed by it than for the persons whom it is out to help. It has been in the courts once and we still keep in touch with it. All those people who are on the committee should realise their responsibilities, and if they do not feel happy the whole thing should be wound up. The fact that there has been a previous conviction makes me hesitate very much to recommend it for the support of the charitable public by reason of its past history.

The organisation was founded as an anti-Communist society. Many well-known local people gave it their patronage. Eventually it became the Loyal Liverpool Unemployed Distress Committee and people were sent throughout Lancashire and North Wales to make house-to-house collections.

In 1928 a man named Henry Pitman, who had been associated with the organisation from the start, was fined £25 for trying to obtain charitable contributions by fraud. The management committee was reorganised, but according to the statement of the Chief Constable and the figures of income and expenditure already quoted it does not appear to have succeeded in carrying out the work it set out to do.

5,000 AIR-TYRED OMNIBUSES.

ADVANTAGE TAKEN OF TAX CONCESSION.

SAVING THE ROADS.

The London General Omnibus Company will put into service, before the end of the year, seventy-five new double-decked omnibuses, each weighing eight tons, seating fifty passengers, and fitted with giant pneumatic tyres.

One hundred of the existing omnibuses are being altered so that they can also be mounted on pneumatic tyres, and if the experiment is successful this type of tyre is likely to be used throughout the company's fleet of more than five thousand omnibuses.

This step is undoubtedly being taken principally to enable the company to secure advantage of this year's Budget proposal to reduce the tax by 20 per cent. on all goods road vehicles exceeding two tons in weight, and on all public service vehicles seating more than eight persons, if these vehicles are fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres.

Unsuitable Tyres.

The destructive effect of unsuitably treaded motor vehicles on the surface of modern roads has been viewed with grave concern for some years past by the Ministry of Transport and the "highways" authorities throughout the country, and the tax concession is being made to stimulate the introduction of pneumatic tyres and to accelerate the rate at which that process is occurring in almost all types of heavy road vehicles.

The question of defining a pneumatic tyre for the purpose of the rebate is left in the Finance Bill to the Minister to prescribe by regulation. It was considered that a rigid definition in the Act of Parliament itself might be hampering, in view of the possibility of technical developments.

It has been suggested in some quarters, says the *Daily Express*, that any rubber tyres with "air cavities" should be classed as pneumatic tyres for the purpose of earning the tax concession.

Steel Tyres.

The majority of heavy road vehicles, particularly those classed as locomotives, were, until a few years ago, fitted with steel tyres, and in many cases also with steel strakes or diagonal bars across the tyre. This did enormous damage to road surfaces.

The Minister of Transport, however, although possessing no statutory powers to deal with the question, approached the organisations representing the traction engine owners, and many were persuaded to fit rubber tyres to traction engines and tractors. The new tax concession is designed to effect an even greater advancement in the campaign to save the road surfaces.

NO BOYISH FIGURES.

UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR'S ORDER.

COLONEL "BOBS" VILLAGE MAIDENS.

MODERNISING CHINA'S WOMEN.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, July 18th.

Mr. Chu Chia Hua, Vice-Chancellor of Sun Yat Sen University, has issued a notification forbidding woman students of the University to bind their breasts. Chinese girls have always been addicted to the practice. "This," the order states, is solely because of their modest nature coupled with the power of tradition. But there is no reason why they should not break away from the social fetters which have been characteristic of the women of the past. "Breast binding," the order further states, "is injurious to the health and weakens the vitality of the race. It is a bad habit of the past which is still lingering on." It prevents the normal development of the human body and gives rise to considerable difficulty in way of bringing up children.

Professors, students and other people are of the opinion that such an order would be very hard to carry out. What the Vice-Chancellor said is true enough and should theoretically be carried out, but people are at a loss to see how the order is going to be enforced. The Vice-Chancellor has not yet revealed any method, but it has been suggested that a group of woman detectives will be employed to see that the woman students of the University stop this practice. Many people with whom our correspondent has conversed are of the opinion that the carrying out of such an order is best left to the students' parents. It will be remembered that when the Vice-Chancellor was Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Kwangtung some time ago, he issued a similar edict strictly forbidding all the women in the Province to bind their breasts under penalty. Needless to add, the power of tradition was too strong and the edict was never carried out. It did, however, evoke a considerable newspaper comment and gossip throughout the Province. Mr. Chu is quite firm on his behalf and is trying it again, this time on a much smaller scale—on his woman students of the University.

THE QUEUE CUTTING COLONEL.

Another movement for the betterment and enlightenment of the women has been inaugurated in Wai Loy district on the East River region of Kwangtung. The Colonel of the 54th Regiment of the 5th Army under the commander of General Hsu King Tong issued a military order that "all the women of Wai Loy district irrespective of their age, should have their hair bobbed! The iconoclastic Colonel sees no reason why the ladies should not cut off their queues as the men have done. "The queue and the tress," he declared, "are things of the past. To keep abreast with modern civilization women and girls should all have their hair bobbed." But the fair sex of Wai Loy district did not share the advanced views as the gallant Colonel concerning beauty, modern civilization and hair bobbing. They want to cling to what they have cherished from time immemorial. But a military order is a military order. When once issued, it must be carried out. So a group of overzealous modernists were ordered by the Colonel to go equipped with propaganda literature, scissors and other paraphernalia of the barber, into the cities, towns and villages of the district and to carry out his order by force. These modernists first approached the village elders and gave them long lectures on such subjects as civilization, female beauty, and hair bobbing. They distributed pamphlets and posted placards on the walls in conspicuous places, depicting the ugliness of the female queue and the beauty of the bob. The village elders were sharply told that their wives and daughters must cut their queues and bob their hair. "These antiquated things are an obstacle to the advancement to civilization," they were told.

(Continued on next column).

MORE BOYCOTT SUGGESTIONS.

CANTON MERCHANTS OPPOSED.

COMMITTEE'S ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, July 18th.

The long talked of boycott of Japanese goods is now being carried out with vigour by the "Committee for the Severance of Economic Relations with Japan." The Committee has just issued an order to the public in general, and to the Canton merchants in particular, forbidding them to order any more goods from Japan, beginning from to-day (Wednesday). A free translation of the order is, in part, as follows:

"Beginning from to-day no merchant shall order any more goods from Japan. From July 20th onwards no one shall be allowed to send money through Japanese banks, and all the money deposited therein must be withdrawn on or before this date. No undesirable goods are to be allowed to enter Canton after next Friday. Beginning from July 21st all unsold Japanese goods still in the hands of the merchants must be registered with the Committee. The registration period shall extend to the end of the present month. Within this registration period every merchant in the city must write out a price list of his Japanese goods, if there are any, and submit it to the Committee for registration. The Committee will then send out officers to the stores in question and examine the Japanese goods to see whether or not they coincide with the list submitted. When this is done, the registering merchant shall pay a sum amounting to 30 per cent. of the cost of his goods to the Committee to be devoted to the Reserve Funds for the promotion of native industries. After everything has been examined and found correct and all the money paid, the Committee shall put up a notice bearing its seal on the front of the shop, a sign for the merchant in question to go ahead and sell his Japanese goods.

"Failure to comply with this order will result in the confiscation of the Japanese goods and probably further punishment for the merchant."

The order ends with an enumeration of the alleged Japanese atrocities in China.

It is not known how the merchants will respond to these "orders" of the Committee, but from what our correspondent learned by conversation with some of them, they are bitterly opposed to them.

CANTON GOVERNMENT OFFICE HOURS.

EARLY START AND FOUR HOURS SIESTA.

The Provincial Government of Kwangtung is in receipt of a letter from the Secretariat of the Central Government to the effect that in accordance with a resolution passed by the Central Government, office hours for all Government organisations during the summer months are to be changed to 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. The present hours are 9 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m. It will be noted that the new hours afford an interval of four hours rest during the hottest part of the day.

It is thought probable that the new hours will be adopted in Canton at an early date.—Canton Gazette.

But the village women and girls were not to be coaxed into cutting their queues and bobbing their hair so as to be in line with the latest fashion of civilization. Not a single girl or woman complied with the order. This disobedience has enraged the Colonel and his group of young modernists who proceeded to carry out the order by force. An army equipped with the scissors was despatched to each town and village, and every girl or woman caught had her queue forcibly cut. The result of the first two days campaign was 103 queues cut off. This action threw the rest of the women and girls of the district into a fright. They stayed at home and would not go out unless it was absolutely necessary. The Colonel's workers have so far not gone into private homes to carry out their mission.

A MIXED MARRIAGE.

AUSTRALIAN WIFE'S PLEA FOR MAINTENANCE.

CHINESE HUSBAND IN NANKING.

CHINESE WIFE AND OTHER WOMEN.

An Australian woman, Mrs. Tsai On Lee, who is married to a Chinese merchant has summoned her husband for maintenance. He is, it appears, in Nanking and wishes her to join him which she, on the advice of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, has refused to do.

The case was heard at the Central Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. L. R. Andrews appeared for the absent husband, in consequence of a letter handed to him by his client's son. In the letter the son (of defendant by another wife) in his teens was instructed to get legal representation for his father if his wife summoned him.

His Worship said that since the defendant was absent from the Court it would be impracticable to conclude the case before he returned from Nanking.

Complainant's Story.

Mrs. Tsai On Lee's story is that her husband's household contains besides herself a Chinese wife and her children and also other Chinese women, and she wants her husband to provide her with a house of her own and reasonable maintenance.

She said that her husband had asked her to go with him to Nanking but she had refused to do so following the advice of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs because it was Chinese territory. He (the husband) had written to her saying he would not come back unless she joined him, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs had given him 14 days in which to return.

His Worship: The Secretary for Chinese Affairs can't compel him to return any more than anyone else can.

Six Months Or A Year.

"The son was asked if he knew his father's plans and in very halting English he told the Court that he had had no letter from the defendant mentioning any date, he thought his father might be away for six months or even a year as he was in Nanking on business."

Mr. Andrews said that in his client's absence he understood that the husband's relations were obliged to contribute to the support of the complainant. She, it appeared, was claiming the right to a better style of living than she was receiving at present, but it was for her to prove the truth of her assertions.

20 Cents For A Meal.

His Worship, after examining a letter written by Mrs. Tsai On Lee to Mr. Andrews in which she stated her claim, said that he could not make an order for payment, and, in the absence of the defendant, and, in any case, the sum was twice as much as the Court had power to pay.

Mrs. Tsai On Lee: I receive 20 cents per meal. I don't get any extra unless I ask for them. If they are not satisfied, I get nothing. These people belong to my husband, who has women of his own.

Mr. Andrews: She has a flat to herself. That consists of not a large room with no partitions in it except when she puts them up herself, and a small verandah. She gets board and light free and occupies these premises rent free. She also receives an allowance of money which I understand varies for some reason which I have not been able to find out.

Varying Allowance.

Mr. Andrews said that according to his instructions the maintenance allowance paid to her in the fourth month was \$35.08, the following month it had risen to over \$60 for what reason he did not know. The allowance was paid by the manager of the defendant's shop in Hong Kong.

Case Adjourned.

Mrs. Tsai On Lee said that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs had advised her to see Mr. Andrews and she had written to him in consequence.

His Worship suggested that she should see Mr. Andrews with a view to arriving at some arrangement satisfactory to herself. He thought that a reasonable basis might be found for the monthly allowance. He proposed in the meanwhile to adjourn the case until Wednesday next at 11.30.

Mrs. Tsai On Lee: I should like to have a separate house of my own, because my husband has got women of his own.

Mr. Lindsell: Please call on Mr. Andrews.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST YOUNG CHINESE.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION: "A CASE TO ANSWER."

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

Chan Duk Chow, a Chinese employed by the Great Eastern Telegraph Company, again appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell on a serious charge with regard to a young Chinese girl of 13, employed as a servant at his mess at No. 2, Kwong Ming Street, Mongkok.

Mr. E. H. Williams, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted, while Mr. Leo d'Almada, jr., instructed Mr. Leo d'Almada, sr., appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Crowded Court.

Long before the case was called crowds of Chinese, mostly of the lower class, filled every available seat in the Court-room, while others blocked the doorways or stood on the outer wall. The Magistrate on his arrival gave an order for them to be dispersed, but throughout the hearing, a continued buzz of moving and conversation by the outsiders disturbed the Court.

The Girl's Cousin.

The complainant's cousin said that she lived at No. 14, Gresson Street, and was unmarried. Complainant had worked as a servant at several households prior to her being engaged some three months ago at the defendant's mess. After working there three or four days, she (complainant) complained to witness that she was being molested by "Sam Siu" the defendant.

After that the girl came to her place to sleep at night for about three weeks. However, she did not come to sleep on the 27th June, but it was not until July 1st the complainant made serious allegations of rape against defendant. Witness questioned the girl who said that she screamed and defendant closed one of the windows. Witness took her to No. 2 Police Station.

In answer to Mr. d'Almada she agreed that she demanded compensation, but even if she received the money she would still have taken proceedings.

The Magistrate: Of course, it is not challenged that she went to the Police Station before she met the defendant.

Mr. d'Almada: "Oh, no."

Mr. d'Almada (to witness): I put it to you that this allegation is untrue and that it has been fabricated by you and your cousin to extort money from the defendant.—No.

The Girl Is Recalled.

The complainant was recalled, and said that the defendant would not allow her to go home on the night of the alleged incident. Three days previous to that the cook amah had scolded her and said that she should sleep at the place where she worked and not go away. A dinner party was given on the 4th night at the house. This was on June 30th, and the next day she told her cousin what had happened.

Sergt. Wheeler also gave evidence and said that the girl was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. The defendant was not arrested until the 3rd inst.

In his statement to the Police he denied any knowledge of the crime.

Submission For The Defence.

Mr. d'Almada, in his submission said that there was no evidence on which a jury could convict.

The complainant started off by giving the wrong date. At first she said the 27th ultimo and now she decided it was on the 30th. She was quite certain that the party took place on the 30th, but the defence can bring proof to show that it took place on the 28th.

The Magistrate: "No judge could say that there not a case to answer from the evidence."

Mr. d'Almada: "I mean no corroborative evidence, and her own story is in so many ways unreliable and wrong."

(Continued on next column).

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

\$1,000 COFFIN AND "SQUEEZE."

The late Mr. Lee Hsyan was buried, according to a story told to Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, in a thousand-dollar coffin. The services of the odd-job-table-boy who introduced the Sau Coffin Shop to Mr. Lee Hsyan's family were rewarded with a commission of \$100.

This information was imparted during an attempt on the part of the odd job boy to account for his possession of a forged \$10 note, but seemed to have little connection with the offence with which he was charged, since he said it was given him by the No. 1 boy at the Lee Hsyan's house, which the latter denied.

The defendant was arrested in Lower Lascar Row as he was handing the note to a coolie. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was imposed.

SOAP!

An unclaimed box of soap was found on No. 1 Wharf after the search of the passengers' luggage on the arrival of the s.s. *President Grant* on Monday. The box was opened and found to contain not soap but a revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition which were confiscated by order of Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning.

THE BROTHER'S JOB.

Ho Lau, a Chinese student, admitted to Mr. Lindsell that he had stolen a watch, a chain, a purse and 45 cents from a man at Kennedy Town bathing shed. He professed sorrow for his misdeeds and said his mother was in the country but his brother was looking after him, and would guarantee him if he were bound over. The brother, however, had gone to Macao and Ho Lau has to stay in police custody till he comes back. The stolen articles have been returned to their owner.

The Cord And Handkerchief.

Mr. d'Almada also pointed out that neither the cord nor the handkerchief with which the alleged she was bound and gagged was produced. She merely said that she threw them away.

The mere mention of compensation went to prove that it was a trumped up charge to extort money from the defendant.

A Case To Answer.

The Magistrate without hesitation replied that he would hear the defence as there was certainly a *prima facie* case to answer.

The Defendant's Story.

Chan Duk Chow, the defendant, said that he worked for the Great Eastern Telegraph Company, and lived with three other employees at No. 2, Kwong Ming Street, 2nd floor, Mongkok.

He was a widower and 27 years of age.

On June 30th he went on duty at 7.30 a.m. and finished at 2.30 p.m. He came back to his flat, and spent the afternoon bathing. He read during the early part of the evening, went to sleep at 9.30 p.m. and arose at 1.30 a.m. go on duty. He did not at any time get up between 9.30 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. nor did he hear any disturbances of any kind. He came off duty the same morning at 9.30 a.m. and in the afternoon was told by the detective that the complainant, who was present with the detective, had made a serious accusation against him. This was the first time he had heard of anything of that nature.

The girl had been in his employ for a little over a month and never once had he ever attempted to molest her in any way.

He said that the party was held on the 28th, but he was not present as he was on duty from 8 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

The case was then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Telephone C. 4574.

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33 1/3 % Discount off

The Entire Stock in Our

Ladies and Furnishing Departments.

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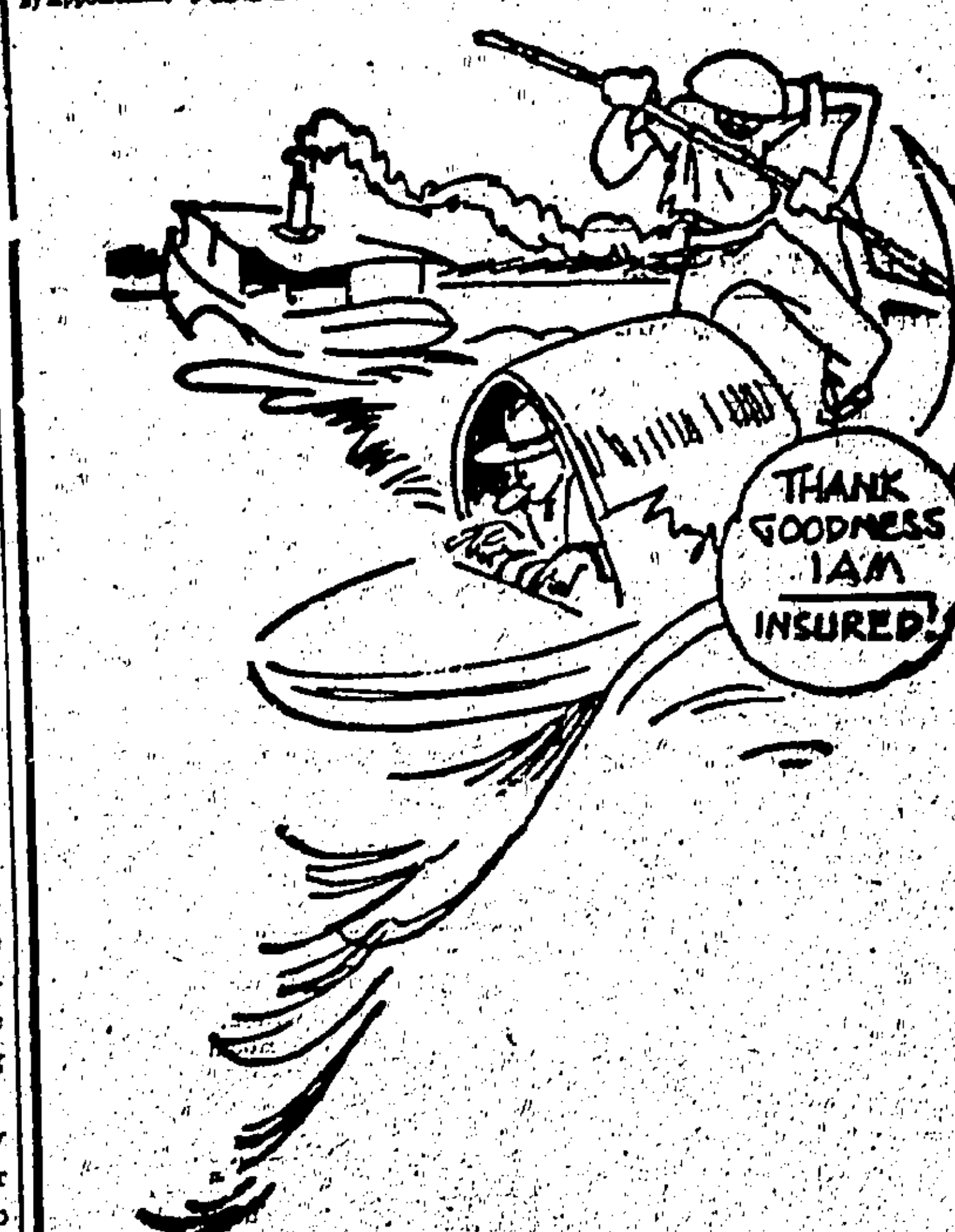
"BECTIVE" SHOES FOR LADIES

These are being included in Our Sale and will be offered at 33 1/3 % Discount.

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS, (ELECTRIC RECORDINGS) PLEASE CALL OR SEND FOR A COPY.

The Anderson Music Co. Ltd.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.



For Full Particulars of Accident Insurance, Apply to the Agents—

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.

1A, CECILIA ROAD (2ND FLOOR)

[A 72]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

MEMBERS are notified that all Private Gear in Lockers and in the Clubhouse must be removed by Owners on or before SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1928.

W. PRYDE, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Certificates for 300 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of JOHN MACNAB, Deceased, late of 2, GLENCAIRN DRIVE, POLKOWITZ, Glasgow, have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificates be not forthcoming, Other Certificates for the Said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No Other will be acknowledged:

Shares.	Nos.
Certificate for	15 4822-4836
"	15 4837-4851
"	20 7010-7049
"	20 22154-22203
"	50 55357-55406
"	75 73572-73646
"	75 110177-110251
3.0 Shares.	

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928. [6514]

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 7821 for TWENTY TWO (22) SHARES, Numbered 69,158/69,179 in the above Company and standing in the Name of LO KWONG YI having been reported LOST, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is produced within One Month from the Date hereof, it will hereafter be held by the Company as NULL AND VOID and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued.

F. H. CRAPNELL, Secretary.
11th July, 1928. [6505]

HAI HO CONSERVANCY COMMISSION.

VACANCIES FOR THE POSITIONS OF ASSISTANT BREEDING SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Mechanical Engineers for the above positions.

Applicants are required to give the following particulars: Name, Nationality, Date of Birth, Married or single, Qualifications, Previous Training, Positions held, Testimonials.

The following requirements are necessary:—

Age about 27 Years. Certificate of Mechanical Engineer with knowledge of Marine Engineering, Workshop Equipment, Welding and Electrical Machinery, Photograph and Medical Certificate of fitness.

The conditions of appointment are:—The successful candidates to take up their appointments immediately. The appointments may be terminated with 3 Months' Notice by either side.

The initial salary of the employee will be \$1,200 with triennial increases until a maximum of \$1,425 is reached. (The possibilities of further promotion depend upon the employee's qualifications for promotion to the rank of Superintendent as well as upon vacancies in that rank).

A Rent Allowance will be issued to the employee.

A Superannuation Fund will be kept in the name of the employee.

Home-furnishings on full pay with second-class passage paid will be allowed for a period of 9 Months after every 5 Years of service.

All applications for the position must be in the hands of the undersigned by the 15th August, 1928.

R. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
Hai Ho Conservancy Commission. [6501]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE, the CHUEN ON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD., of Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of a Contract entered into by us for the Sale under another Name of the Ship hereinafter described, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship, CHUEN CHOW, of Hong Kong, Official Number 137584, of Gross Tonnage 517.10 tons, Register Tonnage 298.98 tons, heretofore owned by us, the CHUEN ON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, whose registered Office is situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, for the Permission to Change her Name to "KONG SO" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hong Kong as owned by us.

Any Objections to the proposed Change of Name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong within Seven Days from the Appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated at Victoria, Hong Kong, this 14th day of July, 1928.

泉安輪船有限公司
(Signed) CHUEN ON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

吳仕明
NG CHO MING,
Managing Director [6509]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1928, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 2nd AUGUST, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, 3, CLARKE ROAD.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 21st JULY, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st AUGUST (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.
Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928. [6499]

H.K.V.D. CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT

(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVT.)

Will be held on VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND on FRIDAY, 20th JULY, 1928, At 9.15 P.M.

BAND of 2nd BATT. KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS

(By Kind Permission of Lt.-Col. L. J. CONY, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers)

AND LOCAL VOCALISTS. REFRESHMENTS.

TICKETS of ADMISSION—\$1.00 (Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform, 50 Cts.)

Obtainable at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS & ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. [6480]

FOR SALE.

OPEN MOTOR BOAT—Dimensions: 33' 8" x 8' 8" x 10'. Draft 2' 3". Recently Overhauled. Teak Throughout. 60-65 H.P. Sterling Engine. Speed: 14 Knots.

Also ALMA CRAIG EAST RUNABOUT MOTOR BOAT, Practically New. Speed: 15-16 Knots. For Further Particulars Please Apply: Box No. 6466, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6486]

"THE PEAK FLATS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation in JULY.

Five-Roomed FLATS and

Six-Roomed FLATS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Apply to CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

TO LET.

A 5-Roomed HOUSE in MINDEN AVENUE, KOWLOON.—Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [6503]

TO LET.

A FLAT in CANNARON BUILDINGS, Kowloon.

FLATS at MAY ROAD, Hong Kong.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [6501]

TO BE LET OR SOLD—Commodious BUNGALOW at MAGAZINE GAP, near MOTOR ROAD: Good Garden. Private Garage.—Apply: Box No. 6273, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6273]

TO LET.—Furnished, Four Room FLATS, at 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, with Modern Conveniences. For Particulars, Apply: XAVIER BEOS, 2, QUEEN'S ROAD. TEL. C. 3216 or C. 2722. [6462]

FRONT PORTION of SHOP TO LET, Central Position, Suitable for Milliner or Dress Maker, Moderate Rental.—Apply: "Z" c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6463]

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, with 1/2 Bath, 1/2 Bath, No. 5, CORPUS ROAD, Three 2 1/2 Room FLATS, in Nos. 14 and 18, CORPUS ROAD.—Apply to: LINSTED & DAVIS. [650]

WANTED.—Furnished HOUSE on PEAK, for One Year, From OCTOBER NEXT.—Reply: Box No. 6511, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6512]

TO LET.—4-Roomed FLAT in No. 2, TRENGTUNER MANSIONS, MAY ROAD. Furniture can be taken over if desired.—Apply: TEL. No. 3157, or P.O. Box 104. [6488]

INTIMATIONS.

CIGARETTES

DE LUXE

BLUE RING

CIGARETTES.

TURKISH VIRGINIA MAGNUMS. VIRGINIA INFANTAS.

Hand made from the Finest Tobaccos procurable.

Supplied to Clubs, Regimental and Naval Messes, Leading Hotels, Ocean Liners and Railway Companies.

"INSTITUTE of HYGIENE."

1922.

This is to certify that the "Ring" Cigarettes of Messrs. THE RING CIGARETTE CO., LTD., of LONDON, have been passed by the EXAMINING BOARD of the INSTITUTE of HYGIENE as fulfilling the Standard of Merit required by them in evidence of which the Council have affixed the SEAL of the Institute hereon.

Issued this Sixth day of October, 1922.

By Order of the Council.

These High Class Cigarettes are specially manufactured for, and sold only through Leading Wine Merchants.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong and South China:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. ESTABLISHED 1841.

PHONE C. 616. [59]

WHY Continue to suffer when POO ON HERBS are within your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs, Purely Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO., 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor. TEL. C. 5009.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 19th, 1928.

CANTON'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

It is extraordinarily difficult to obtain reliable information regarding the amounts contributed by the various provinces to the cost of the Chinese armies. The reason, we presume, is that under present conditions there is no nationalist army in the strict sense of the term. Each provincial leader is responsible for his own military force and the more money he can gather together, and the more money he can raise for their support, the greater becomes his influence in the councils of the nation. Naturally, under such a system, there is an inevitable tendency for one province to come to a working agreement with another, and in this way those military groups are formed which now have supreme control of the country. Until the lion is willing to lie down with the lamb upon terms of disinterested friendship, and all swords are beaten into ploughshares, we fail to see how a

political group functioning either in Peking or Nanking can hope to exercise any real authority over China as a whole. Political unity cannot be forced upon the country at this juncture while intrigue and jealousy are rampant among the actual rulers of the land. It will only be achieved through a dictatorship or by the process of allowing the provinces to look after their own business for the time being in the hope that a period of peace will bring into being a federation which will appoint and acknowledge a central executive committee, or parliament for the conduct of national and international affairs.

According to the Chinese News Agency General LI CHUNG JEN, of Hankow, in discussing the necessity for disbanding troops with some Press representatives, stated that the sum needed to maintain the armies of Hunan and Hupeh was \$12,000,000 a month. It was impossible to raise this amount and, therefore, as far as we can gather, expenditure was reduced fifty per cent by the simple process of paying half wages. Of this irreducible minimum of \$6,000,000 a half is raised in Hunan and Hupeh, \$4,000,000 is remitted from Canton and \$700,000 from Kwangsi, leaving a monthly deficit of \$1,900,000. No explanation was vouchsafed regarding the methods by which the deficit is made up and we can only presume that the debts are accumulating and a good many poor people are suffering. From our point of view the statement was interesting because it showed how a portion at any rate of the revenue of the two Kwang provinces is spent.

The four principal leaders of the Kwangsi group are General LI CHUNG JEN, who is now at Hankow, General-Peri CHUNG Hsi, at Peking, Marshal LI TAI Hsin of Kwangtung and General WONG SHU HUNG of Kwangsi, and the provinces they control are Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Hupeh. Kwangtung needs every cent it can raise if it is to carry through the reforms planned by its own government. Kwangsi has also embarked upon a fairly ambitious programme of road construction and industrial development and has even gone as far as establishing a small bureau in Hong Kong, with the idea of giving information to merchants who may be interested in the trade openings now being provided. It would be a great advantage to them if they were freed from the obligation of sending \$1,100,000 a month towards the support of the Hunan and Hupeh armies, but the withdrawal of the contribution might possibly lead to the breaking up of the Kwangsi group and to the consequent diminution of the power the members of the group are now able to exercise in the headquarters conferences.

Obviously some disbandment of the present huge military forces must come very soon if China is to escape bankruptcy, but before any of the leaders will take steps in that direction they must be assured of their positions. Regional governments are anathema to the politicians because they are directly opposed to their beautiful ideal of a unified China but some agreement regarding spheres of influence is an essential preliminary step towards permanent peace and the sooner attention is directed towards this practical way out of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs the better it will be for all concerned.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, at 5 p.m. yesterday stated:—

Pressure remains highest to the east of the Bonins and is relatively low over South China. A trough of low pressure extends from Tongking across Luzon to the Pacific. Local forecast:—Light westerly or variable winds, fair to showery.

One Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported on Tuesday.

The City of Bedford, now being fitted out for the coolie trade, will be docked at Kowloon this morning.

Quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Bangkok on account of cholera have been removed.

We raise our hat to the scholar of Faa who to two examination questions politely wrote—"I forget it sir."—The Yellow Dragon.

Mr. B. Parthabrat Daswani, the manager of Messrs. M. Daldas & Sons of Hong Kong and Canton, is leaving for India on the P. & O. s.s. *Rawalpindi* on Saturday. Mr. Daswani is a prominent figure among the Indian community here and was the Hon. Secretary of the Sind Hindu Merchants Association of Hong Kong.

The Queen's College Boxing Tournament will be held on July 20th. It is rather strange that about 60 per cent of the entrants are non-Chinese boys. Surely this cannot be due to fear of black eyes or swollen heads! In the olden days all the young men and "braves" used to count it an honour to be scarred in combat, and their courage and strength was judged by the number and the fearlessness of the scars.—The Yellow Dragon.

ELUSIVE PROPERTY OWNERS.

DEAD MAN AMONG DEFENDANTS.

The S. C. A. Office prosecuted the three registered owners of No. 23 and 25, Peel Street for allowing the premises to be used for immoral purposes.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the defence and said that in bringing the summons the S.C.A. Office must have depended on the register for the names. There had been many changes since those names were first posted.

Ho Kai Yee, the first defendant, mortgaged his property and then disposed of it.

Ho Kai Loi had been dead some years, and Mr. Russ remarked that he was afraid he could not take instructions from this man except through the services of a medium! The remaining defendant, Ho Kai Chee, had only a third share of the property.

Notices Not Received.

Mr. Russ also submitted that due notices from the S.C.A. were not received by his client as they were sent to an address which had not been used for many years.

The hearing was then adjourned till Monday morning.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL.

COMFORT AND GOOD CATERING.

With palm trees lining the walls of the lounge, dining room and service bar and electric fans keeping these very pleasant apartments cool, the St. Francis Hotel is an ideal place to spend a spare hour over some light refreshment. To those who come from Europe and Shanghai, Hong Kong has been said to be fifty years behind the times, but its hotels hardly bear this out and the St. Francis Hotel is certainly run on efficient and up to date lines. The establishment is under the capable management of Mr. Hannigan, an American who has spent the greater part of his life managing hotels in the United States, and in Tientsin, Shanghai and other parts of China. The St. Francis Hotel has forty well-furnished rooms and a good service bar. The menu is all that could be desired, and anyone who goes there to spend a quiet evening will come away with the satisfaction that he has been treated with all due courtesy and respect, and everything ordered has been "of the best."

Although the St. Francis has been in existence less than two months, it is bidding fair to be the one of the most popular caravanserais in Hong Kong.

TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING!

KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT'S PIOUS HOPE.

BUT NOT JUST YET.

It has long been the wish of the Government authorities to suppress all forms of gambling in Kwangtung, says the *Canton Gazette*, but owing to the heavy contributions which it has been necessary to send to help meet the expenses of the northern expedition it was not feasible to prohibit gambling, as the taxes derived under this head formed a big part of the Government revenues.

Now that the northern expedition has reached its goal, there is reasonable expectation that military contributions from Kwangtung will not be required on such a heavy scale.

At the last meeting of the Provincial Government Council, Messrs. Li Lu Chao, Feng Cho Man and Hsu Sung Ching, were all of opinion that the suppression of gambling be now seriously considered. The evils of gambling are too numerous and well known to need recapitulating. The advantages of a stoppage of gambling are somewhat less apparent, but it suffices to mention that were a stoppage enforced, much weeping and gnashing of teeth and bewailing of "bad loss" would be avoided, particularly among the lower-classes of the population.

Since gambling revenues form an important part of the Government's income, the proposal to prohibit all forms of gambling needs very careful consideration, and the Provincial Council therefore held over the motion pending an investigation by Mr. Feng Cho Man into facts and figures relating to the Government Treasury and revenue.

QUARRY BAY KIDDIES' DAY.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND MOTHER ENGLAND.

The boys and girls attending the Quarry Bay School had their "Open Day" yesterday.

There was a large gathering of friends and parents, among those present being Mr. A. E. Wood, Director of Education.

The younger children opened the proceedings with a couple of songs and a recitation entitled "The Rainbow." While this rhyme was being recited by a little boy, six little girls appeared one by one dressed in appropriate colours.

The programme also included two sketches one of which was "The Princess and the Swineherd," and the other "Mother England." In the latter play, several little kiddies were dressed in the national costumes of the British Empires and the way they went about the performance reflected great credit on their able headmistress, Miss Henley.

The following took part in the entertainment:—J. Smith, N. Laing, C. Thirlwell, F. McNeillie, J. Seath, M. Toms, P. Bennett, A. Keown, P. Johnson, S. Bennett, E. Summers, G. Duncah, E. Bennett, C. Bone, R. McLeod, M. Smith, I. Cunningham, J. Bowkett, R. Stainfield, E. Stainfield, M. Fraser, M. Dunlevy, J. Quinn, I. Miller, J. Collinson, V. Bennett, H. Maxwell, J. Waid, I. Thirlwell, D. Young, D. Austin, D. Wilson, M. Swann, J. Wallace, A. Thirlwell, S. Bowkett and R. Duncan.

After the capital entertainment provided by the pupils, visitors were invited to another room where drawings, coloured designs and needle-work by the pupils were exhibited.

MINOR WAR IN ARABIA.

RAIDS AND AIR BOMBINGS.

COLONIAL OFFICE "NOT WORRYING."

A remarkable story of a little war, about which the public knows very little, now being waged by the Colonial Office in the Yemen, an important part of Arabia, was told to the *Daily Mail* by Commander C. E. V. Craufurd, R.N. (retired), who said he had come to London as the representative of the King of Yemen.

The story was brought to the notice of the Colonial Office, and an official replied that "the Department is not worrying about it."

Commander Craufurd said that Ragheb Bey, the Imam's Foreign Minister, alleges that the trouble originated as far back as 1920 when the Imam complained that certain war payments by the British Government were not sufficient. The authorities at Aden wrote back: "You are only a robber chieftain of a robber people."

"That," said the commander, greatly annoyed the Imam, who prides himself on his dynasty, which is 1,000 years old, and he retorted that he would show the British what kind of a King he was.

"He summoned his army and invaded the northern territories of the Aden protectorate, and until this day he has not been turned out. He has taken possession of the territory of the Emir of Dhala, and altogether has occupied many hundreds of square miles."

Commander Craufurd said that he himself had lived and traded in Arabia for many years. Last June he went to Sanaa, the Imam's capital, to obtain a trading concession. The Imam showed him an ultimatum he had received and later a letter from the Colonial Office in London asking the Imam to send a representative to Aden to negotiate.

He (Commander Craufurd) helped to draw up a letter suggesting that the Imam was quite willing to settle the matter peacefully but wanted his rights recognised and also desired the Island of Kamaran, which the British use as a quarantine station for Jeddah pilgrims.

Commander Craufurd took this proposal to Aden on October 1st, but the only reply was an ultimatum to the Imam by aeroplane four days later telling him that if he did not cease raiding, action would be taken against him.

"Bombing Taiz to-day."

At the Imam's suggestion he went to Cairo, where Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner, gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary.

"When I arrived in England at the end of February," Commander Craufurd continued, "Mr. Amery was and has been since too busy to see me. In the meanwhile the Imam was subjected to so many pickpicks that he raided and captured two sheikhs. As a result aeroplanes bombed Kataaba. At the Colonial Office this morning an official told me that they were bombing Taiz to-day because the Imam had failed to comply with an ultimatum to vacate the territories of the Aden Protectorate."

Replying to questions in the House of Commons on March 14th, Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air, stated that Kataaba was bombed on five days and "Dala on one day."

VISCOUNT CAVE'S £19,000 WILL.

BEQUEST TO CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

£300 LEFT TO WIFE.

Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor from 1922 to 1923, who died on March 20th, aged seventy-one, left unsettled property of the gross value of £19,322.

He left to his wife £200, his household and personal effects not otherwise bequeathed, and a freehold house in Jockelyn-road, Richmond.

He bequeathed his portrait to the Society of the Inner Temple and his topographical books and prints relating to Richmond and Surrey to Richmond Public Library. He gave £100 to each of his former servants, £20 each to his butler and chauffeur, and £20 to each indoor servant of three years' service.

Charitable bequests included £500 to the Barristers' Benevolent Association and £250 to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

JAPAN'S TREATY WITH CHINA.

WAITING FOR OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FROM NANKING.

RUMOURS OF NEW POST FOR T. V. SOONG.

BIG MUNITIONS SEIZURE BY SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER.

There is a feeling of uncertainty concerning the actual steps to be taken with regard to the treaty between Japan and China. This is due to the fact that the Nationalist Foreign Ministry, though apparently prodigal of statements to the press concerning their attitude, have neglected to send any communication to Japan upon the subject. According to the spokesman of the Japanese Legation, C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, has not shown himself very helpful to a clear understanding of the position, for having told the Consul General at Shanghai that China did not intend to repudiate the treaty, he then went to Nanking and told the Consul there that he regarded the treaty as already repudiated. The vernacular papers report that the Nanking Foreign Ministry will soon send an official note to the Japanese Minister at Peking.

The Garrison Commissioner of Shanghai, Chien Fa Chun, has detained a big consignment of arms and ammunition which arrived in Shanghai last week and was intended for General Liu Hsiang. General Liu is now operating in Szechuan and is opposed to the Nationalist interests. It is said that he is acting under the orders of Wu Pei Fu.

Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, who is now in Peking, is reported to be considering the flotation of a loan to aid the settlement of disbanded soldiers. It is rumoured that Mr. Soong is to become Minister of Communications, and that Mr. Chien Yung Ming will take his place as Minister of Finance.

CHINA'S CHANGING VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 18th.

The spokesman of the Japanese Legation has declared that he has no knowledge of any agreement with Chang Hsueh Liang that Japan must maintain treaty rights in Manchuria. If Chang Hsueh Liang would agree to this, Japan might be prepared to support him on certain conditions.

As regards the Sino-Japanese Treaty, the spokesman declared that they were still doubtful what the Nationalist Government's attitude would be.

He asserted that even the attitude of C. T. Wang was ambiguous. Not long ago Wang told the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai that China did not intend to repudiate the present treaty, but would agree to its remaining in force till the new treaty could be negotiated, but a little later C. T. Wang told the Japanese Consul at Nanking that he regarded the treaty as already repudiated in accordance with the declaration in the treaty had already expired in 1926.

THE OFFICIAL NOTE.

(Tsun Wen Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 18th. The Nanking Foreign Ministry will soon send an official note to the Japanese Minister at Peking declaring that the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty has expired, and that negotiations for a new commercial treaty should be opened between the two parties at an early date.

NO NOTIFICATION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 18th. It is learned officially that China has not yet notified Japan of any intention of terminating the 1895 Commercial Treaty, and the Government is therefore awaiting notification before deciding what attitude it will take.

JAPANESE NEGOTIATOR.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 18th. The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yada, has gone to Nanking, for the purpose, it is understood, of opening negotiations for a settlement of the Tainanfu Incident, and also to discuss the question of the termination of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which Japanese circles expect the Nationalist Government to denounce on July 20th.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING AT TSINAN.

(Tsun Wen Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 18th. Kuomintang organs of many districts near Tsinan, Shantung, have sent representatives to participate in a large anti-Japanese demonstration to be held on the peak of Taishan, a well-known historical hill in the south of Tsinan. There were over a thousand people in attendance and a series of resolutions were passed to start a systematic Japanese boycott movement throughout the whole province.

COMMUNICATIONS IN CHINA.

GRANDIOSE SCHEMES PUT FORWARD.

LAVISH EXPENDITURE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 18th.

Wang Po Chen has issued a twenty-three page statement on communications. He says that all communications, with the exception of posts, are still primitive although organized scores of years ago, and at present are on the verge of bankruptcy. The amount of loans issued in connection with communications is over \$700,000,000.

The Government possesses only half the rolling stock which it had in 1915, and everywhere there are piles of untransported goods. There is very serious corruption on the railways as, unlike other countries, each railway is split into sections without mutual co-operation.

The statement urges the repair of railway tracks, the reconstruction of bridges, the purchase of new cars and locomotives. Further aims should be to build new lines, extend mail services and increase the number of post offices. The Government is also urged to construct seventy-six wireless stations and establish broadcasting stations in all important cities, and to establish an aerial service and take over the administration of navigation. The total cost of the above schemes will apparently be \$300,000,000.

The statement further advocates the building of national, provincial and city highways costing \$138,000,000, the establishment of iron and steel works, the adjustment of the Yangtze waterways and establishment of ocean navigation routes, and the building of large ship building yards.

The financial needs for these enterprises will be met by the issue of short term loans and the flotation of public loans. Appropriation of railway and telegraph earnings to other purposes must be prohibited, while payments of principal and interest of matured indebtedness should be postponed for two years. This last apparently applies to certain loans on which nothing has been paid for several years.

Loans in connection with communications, which the Finance Ministry has been supervising, will be left to that Ministry for liquidation.

FENGTIEN COUNCILS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 18th.

According to information from foreign sources, General Chang Hsueh Liang will call a conference of the Fengtienese military leaders to consider to what extent the Fengtienese should make concessions in the matter of submitting to the Nationalist Government's direction and control.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 18th. Mr. T. V. Soong, who arrived in Peking yesterday, is projecting to float a loan to the amount of \$30,000,000 or \$50,000,000 for the purpose of realizing the scheme of settling the disbanded soldiers.

T. V. SOONG'S NEW POST.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 18th. It is reported that Mr. T. V. Soong will be transferred to the post of Minister of Communications and his vacancy will be filled by Mr. Chien Yung Ming.

FIFTH PLenary SESSION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

NANKING, July 18th. The Kuomintang Headquarters announce that more than thirty members of the Central Executive Committee will be present at the Fifth Plenary Session. Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Shih Shan will be present. Notable absentees include Wu Chao Chu, Wang Ching Wei, Sun Fo, Hu Han Min, Chu Min Yu, and Mrs. Wang Ching Wei.

LEAVING PEKING.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 18th. Marshal Chiang Shek is expected to return to Nanking over this week-end. Marshal Feng Fu Hsiang proceeded Hsinhsiang this morning.

YEN'S NEW PLANS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 18th. It is now stated that Yen Shih Shan will not go to Tsinanfu before going to Nanking. He will attend the Plenary Session and afterwards proceed to Shansi.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA MEMORIAL.

WORLD WIDE CONTRIBUTIONS.

NEARLY £250,000 GIVEN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 18th.

Thanks to contributions from Britons throughout the world, at which H.M. the King in a letter says he is most gratified, the fund for a national memorial to Queen Alexandra, which closed on June 30th, reached £233,000.

The Committee announce that the visible memorial, to the appeal for which there was a generous response, especially from Indian Princes, will take the form of a bronze group designed by Alfred Gilbert and erected at Marlborough House opposite St. James' Palace.

The bulk of the fund will go to extend district nursing and increase the Queen's Nurses' Pension Fund.

SOVIET GRAIN PURCHASES.

HEAVY BUYING IN CANADA.

THREATENED FOOD SHORTAGE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, July 18th.

The Soviet has recently purchased 8,000,000 bushels of wheat, mostly from Canada, to meet the threatened food shortage in Russia.

Shipments will be made from Montreal at the end of the month.

LINK BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

3 MILE TUNNEL THROUGH PYRENEES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 17th.

With the opening on July 18th of the five mile Somport Tunnel from Forges D'Arlet to Canfranc, France and Spain will at last be linked up by a railway line through the Pyrenees.

President Doumergue will meet King Alfonso at Canfranc, which will be the international station, for the inaugural ceremony, both returning through the tunnel to French territory.

At Saragossa President Doumergue and the King of Spain inaugurated the new trans-Pyrenean Railway binding Pau to Saragossa by a tunnel eight kilometers long. Both delivered toasts extolling the friendship of the two nations and cherishing the same ideals of peace and justice.

LOST IN THE WESTERN HILLS.

INQUIRY INTO BRITISH OFFICER'S FATE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17th.

The mysterious disappearance of Lieut. T. S. Knowles, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, in the hilly wastes round Peking last year, formed the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that His Majesty's Legation at Peking made no objection to Lieut. Knowles' visit into the interior as the district was then quite peaceful.

The outbreak of hostilities in October occurred suddenly without warning of any description.

It was hoped to investigate the circumstances of his death on the spot as soon as conditions sufficiently improved to permit of a thorough enquiry.

KELLOGG COMING TO EUROPE.

BELGIUM'S ACCEPTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 17th.

M. Briand has indicated that Mr. F. B. Kellogg, the U.S. Secretary of State, will most probably visit Europe on the occasion of the signing of the Anti-War Pact.

Brussels, July 17th. The Belgian Government has formally accepted Mr. Kellogg's anti-war proposals.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ACCEPTANCE.

AMERICAN PEACE PACT.

ANNOUNCEMENT CHEERED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that he had handed to the United States Chargé d'Affaires this morning the reply of the Government of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa and the reply of the Government of India accepting the proposals of the United States Government for a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war. (Cheers.)

His Majesty's Government would be happy to sign the treaty at such time and place as is agreeable to the Government of the United States.

DARLINGTON DISASTER INQUEST.

A DRIVER'S ERROR.

SIGNALS MISUNDERSTOOD.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17th.

At the resumed inquest to-day on the victims of the Darlington railway smash, a verdict was recorded of "accidental death, due to the error of the driver of the goods train in reading the signal."

Twenty-five persons were killed, including twenty women, in the disaster, which occurred at midnight, the express involved being an excursion train from Scarborough.

The tragedy has been described as the worst on British railways for over 20 years.

DIFFICULTIES IN RUBBER PROBLEM.

DUTCH CO-OPERATION WITH BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 17th.

M. Sanders, President of the Dutch Rubber Committee which is negotiating with other producers, declared, in the course of a speech, that the British, French and Belgian growers had laid down, as a primary condition of co-operation, that native rubber must be included and that the Government must co-operate to that end.

M. Sanders is interviewing the Colonial Minister to-morrow. In the meantime, the opinion is expressed that if a solution of the problem is not reached, co-operation with Britain will be impossible.

COMMUNIST TROUBLE IN BERLIN.

MOB ATTACK ON POLICE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BERLIN, July 17th.

Wild scenes occurred at a Berlin railway-station to-day when a clash occurred between the police and a large crowd of Communists.

The extremists had assembled at the station to greet a number of Communist prisoners who had been released under a recent amnesty decree, but for some reason they did not arrive as expected.

The disappointed mob then attacked the Police with sticks and stones, the Police replying with a baton charge, which quickly dispersed the crowd. Eight persons were slightly injured in the melee.

BASE INSINUATIONS BY NEWSPAPER.

INJURED INDIANS SEARCHED AND KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, July 17th.

As a sequel to the railway disaster last week, when eighteen passengers were killed in a derailment at Howrah, M. Brecknell, the editor of the Swarajist newspaper Forward, has been charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with promoting class hatred among His Majesty's subjects.

Brecknell published an article alleging that Indians injured in the disaster were searched and killed by men acting under the instruction of a European.

ABSENT BIRTHDAY GUEST.

PROMISE TO AMUNDSEN FULFILLED.

ADMIRATION FOR SOVIET RESCUERS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LOS ANGELES, July 17th.

A birthday commemoration poignantly reflecting on the Italia disaster at the North Pole was faithfully carried out here to-day as the result of a promise made to Captain Amundsen, when the lost explorer last visited Los Angeles.

At a table set for three sat a local lawyer, Mr. John Murphy, and the well-known explorer, Mr. Haakon Hammer, the latter an erstwhile companion of Amundsen on several of his Arctic journeyings.

The third chair in the place of honour was vacant and was draped with the Norwegian flag.

Captain Amundsen, who has been missing for over a month, was born in Norway on July 16th, 1872, and had asked his two Los Angeles friends to celebrate his fifty-sixth birthday at dinner "regardless of where I am."

A Last Hope.

Moscow, July 17th.

The Soviet Committee directing the Italia rescue work has instructed the ice-breaker Malyguin to leave fuel and food supplies on King Charles Island in case the castaways of the Alessandri and Amundsen parties should reach the island.

The Committee proposes that the Arasin which has been so wonderfully successful so far, shall pay a short visit to Advent Bay, and shall then be employed as a base-ship for Captain Tchuknovsky, the airman, to continue his search of the sea for traces of Alessandri and Amundsen.

Not Inclined To Accept.

STOCKHOLM, July 17th. The head of the Swedish Expedition at Spitzbergen reports that General Nobile has received an offer from the Russian ice-breaker Arasin that she is ready to organise a search for the wreck of the Italia and for the Alessandri party, but he states that the Italian Government is not inclined to accept the offer.

The Arasin has now proceeded to Advent Bay.

General Nobile's sympathy. Professor Malmgren's mother has been inundated with messages of sympathy and admiration for her son's heroic end.

General Nobile has telegraphed to Mrs. Malmgren via the newspaper Aftonbladet keenly regretting the loss of an admirable man and scientist.

Moscow, July 17th. Professor Samoilovich, the leader of the rescuers on board the Arasin has announced that scientific data in connection with the voyages of the Arasin and Malyguin will be published a month after their return.

U.S. Invitation For Rescuers. Mr. Charles Smith, the vice-president of the Russo-American Chamber of Commerce, who is at present in Moscow, has communicated with the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, expressing the Chamber's admiration for the courage and self-sacrifice displayed by the Italia Rescue Expedition on the Arasin, and extending an invitation to Samoilovich and Tchuknovsky on behalf of Mr. Schley, the President of the Chamber, to visit the United States as the guests of the Chamber.

Search Party Hampered. The head of the Swedish Italia Relief Expedition reports that the Swedish planes are at present powerless to search for the Alessandri party, since they have no ice-breaker sufficiently large to act as a base ship.

BRITISH CRUISER LAUNCHED.

FIRST OF "B" CLASS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17th.

H.R.H. the Duchess of York, accompanied by the Duke, launched the first of the new "B" Class cruisers at Jarrow-on-Tyne. The cruiser is named H.M.S. York. Her tonnage is 9,400, and she is armed with six 8-inch guns.

INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF TANGIER.

FOUR-POWER TREATY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 17th.

M. Berthelot, the General Secretary of the Foreign Office, and the British, Spanish and Italian Ambassadors have initialled the new Treaty defining the international position of Tangier.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MURDERED.

SHOT BY YOUNG OFFICER.

CHANCE GAINED BY TRICK.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, July 17th.

General Obregon, who was elected President of Mexico on July 3rd, has been assassinated.

At the election, General Obregon was unopposed and was returned for a period of six years, as from December 1st next. He announced that he intended to continue substantially the policy of President Calles.

Details of the assassination show that President-Elect Obregon was present at a banquet given in a restaurant outside the city at two o'clock in the afternoon, when he was shot five times in the body.

The assassin was not immediately identified, but he was subsequently arrested.

"Lucky Obregon."

"Lucky Obregon," as he was known on account of previous escapes from assassination, was seated at a luncheon given by his political supporters.

A youthful officer, Juan Escapulario, was amusing the guests with thumbnail sketches, and when the last course was served he requested permission to sketch General Obregon himself. The latter's Aide de Camp agreed and the President-Elect turned smilingly to greet the artist. The latter drew close and then produced a pistol and fired five shots at Obregon at point blank range. The victim fell, clutching the table, and his Aide de Camp seized the assassin, whom with the greatest difficulty they saved from being lynched at the hands of the infuriated guests.

What Motive?

The assassin at police headquarters disclaimed connection with any political party, though the police doubt the assertion and attribute the crime to hostility aroused by Obregon's radical attitude to the religious and land questions.

General Obregon's body was borne by friends to a motor-car, which conveyed the remains to his home in Mexico City.

President Calles was summoned by telephone, and his first act was to suspend the Chief of Police and appoint a successor. Crowds thronged the streets, especially that in which Obregon's residence stands, and the military headquarters where the assassin was incarcerated.

Evidence that the crime was premeditated was found from a paper in his pocket in which the murderer bid farewell to "my family."

Great Popularity.

The whole country is in a turmoil over the assassination of General Obregon, who was a wealthy landowner.

After his recent election to the Presidency he received a tremendous public reception on arriving in Mexico City from his home in Sonora on July 15th.

The assassination occurred in the town of San Angel, which is twelve miles south of the capital.

On hearing of the outrage, President Calles rushed to the scene.

American Hopes Dashed.

WASHINGTON, July 17th. General Obregon's régime was contemplated as the opening of a new era in the relations between the United States and Mexico. Hence the news of his death has created dismay here.

Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary of State, has telegraphed an expression of his grief and sympathy to President Calles.

Following the tragedy saloons and theatres were closed and a censorship established. All troops were ordered to barracks in readiness for work in the preservation of order.

General Obregon first brought himself to the notice of the public by his defeat of General Villa, who had driven out President Carranza in 1915. Since that time General Obregon has always been to the fore in Mexican politics.

Following the murder of Carranza in 1920, General Obregon stood for the Presidency and was elected by a very large majority. During his term of office he was faced with many difficult questions, both of internal and foreign politics. The United States refused him recognition owing to the outstanding oil dispute, and one of his chief aims was to obtain recognition from the Powers. This was finally achieved in 1923.

At the end of this year General Huerta, one of the new Presidential candidates, started a revolt, but General Obregon took the part of his rival Calles and was successful in suppressing the outbreak. Calles was then elected President and took office on December 1st, 1924.

TENNIS NOTES.

Tientsin has beaten Shanghai in the recent Interport. Two months ago Hong Kong failed to impress at Shanghai and lost all the matches of the series. It is, of course, true that Hong Kong had not sent their strongest players, but it was by no means a bad team and it might be argued that Shanghai showed themselves good enough to outplay our best men.

This provides food for thought. Last year Tientsin beat Shanghai on their own courts, and they have repeated their success on their opponents' ground this year. About the same time last year, Ng Sze Kwong and Lum Po Wah visited Tientsin and engaged Tientsin, as representatives of China, and came off victorious in all their matches. On his return to the Colony, Ng Sze Kwong expressed the opinion that, from what he saw Hong Kong could beat Tientsin.

The ex-championship's opinion is very encouraging to Hong Kong. Ng Sze Kwong's experience in the game extends over a very wide area in the Far East and he has met with both success and defeat in many places, so that his judgment can be received with confidence. Hong Kong has not had an opportunity of matching her best players against those of Shanghai and Tientsin and the year's Interport has been duly decided. What would happen if Hong Kong had a chance? It would be difficult to say, but there are many who seem to agree with the ex-champion.

Endeavours have just been made to stage an Interport locally. Invitations have been sent to Shanghai and Tientsin to engage Hong Kong in a series of matches here at the end of next May. Such an announcement is particularly pleasant and it is hoped that something will materialize. It would bring about a competition among the best players in China, as Shanghai, Tientsin and Hong Kong are acknowledged to possess the best players in the Far East. Incidentally, if official sanction could be obtained from the respective Lawn Tennis Associations, an open Championship of China might be staged for the first time.

Hong Kong would have an excellent opportunity of doing well. In the first place, it will be at a time when the local players are at their best, as the Open Championships of the Colony begin in March and about the middle of May. Selection would be simplified by the performances of the different players in the Championship matches and the best qualified would be available to represent the Colony.

Details of hand of the Interport between Shanghai and Tientsin give a vivid description of the struggle in the five matches which composed the series. Particularly interesting were the results of the last two matches both of which had to be played over two days and both of which Tientsin won. The last and deciding match between Wade, the Shanghai champion, and A. L. Rumpkin proved to be a combat of wits. Each tried to outplay the other and each effected changes in tactics so cleverly that it was difficult for the other to catch his opponent's play. At the end of the first day's play the Shanghai champion led by two sets to one, but on the following day Rumpkin triumphed by taking two sets, to win the match and Interport for Tientsin.

Turning to local competition, Hong Kong had a blank week-end on account of the typhoon. Three League matches have since been decided in mid-week, the most interesting of which was the victory of the Kowloon Cricket Club over the Hong Kong Cricket Club in the "A" Division. The result came as a surprise as the latter have done very well this season. It can, however, be explained by the fact that the losers did not play their usual team. They lost by 11 games. Kowloon are now out of the bottom rung of the League Table.

In the "B" Division, the Hong Kong University beat the Royal Engineers by 17 games, while the Club de Recreio-1st beat the Indian Recreation Club in the "C" Division. Mid-week matches continue to be played and it shows that the Clubs are taking a real interest in the League.

The fixtures for the "B" Division are all over and it remains for the various Clubs to arrange dates for the postponed matches. An interesting match has been fixed for Saturday between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Nippon Club. The former are, of course, likely to win. They complete their programme with this match.

The two teams of the Chinese Recreation Club in the "C" Division who were due to meet on Saturday are play off the fixture. The match is especially interesting and its result is pretty sure to decide the championship issue.

(Continued on next column).

BRITAIN WINS KING'S CUP.

OLYMPIA A JUNE GARDEN.

ROYAL PARTY'S KEEN ENJOYMENT.

LONDON, June 26th.

The King and Queen and Princess Mary attended the gala performance at the International Horse Show, Olympia, W., yesterday afternoon. They stayed two and a half hours, and obviously enjoyed every moment.

The scene was brilliant. For past galas Olympia has been castle court, tildyard, forest glade, and village green, but never more charming as an arena for competing horses than as a simple June garden. The soft blues and pinks and mauves of the flower banks were carried up to the gallery tops through the summer dresses of the throng, mainly of women, that filled every seat.

The Queen looked delightfully cool in palest blue with a cream cloak. Princess Mary was in pale turquoise, and her pleasure in the opening event, a parade of all the prize-winning saddle horses, she communicated to those around her. This parade, led, as at every International since 1912, by that most gallant figure on a horse, Captain Tom Hobbs, was headed by eighteen women, all riding side-saddle, with about half as many men behind.

An Equestrian Pageant.

Then there was another pageant of equestrianism, as the whole of the competing Army officers of many lands made a round of the ring and saluted their Majesties.

Next the eyes of all in the royal box were turned to the great gates to see the entry of the historic Lipizzaner horses from the Imperial Riding School of Vienna.

They went through their exercises while the band played lilting tunes. It was foot-play of the most rhythmic and graceful order in which the horses themselves seemed to take a proud pleasure. The great crowd rose to them, and they won unstinted applause from the King and Queen and the Princess, to whom the riders gravely doffed their cocked hats.

The Growing Event.

The stage was then set for the gala's crowning event, the contest over a sporting course by military officers of any nationality for the King George V. gold cup.

An hour and a half of thrills, crashing timbers, and pealing applause brought the desired climax—a British victory, the third in 13 shows. French officers, Japanese, Belgians, and Swiss took part, and at the close there were six British and one French officer, who had made a clear course. One of the British was Lt. Col. Maistre Graham on his 25-year-old Broncho, with whom he won the cup in 1925. The gallant old horse drew a storm of cheers.

Veteran's Good Show.

Only one rider got round a second time without a fault. He was Captain J. H. Dudgeon, M.C., of the Royal Scots Greys, on a clever bay named Forty-six. To him went the cup. Man and horse showed perfect combination.

Two others made two half-faults each—tipping a stove off a jump with the fore-foot. They were Lieut. X. Bizard, of France, on Quinine (last year's winner), and the veteran Broncho.

The three came riding in to rein up before his Majesty, whom Lord Londedale escorted into the ring, the whole crowd standing. There were three smart salutes. The King handed the riders their prizes, spoke a few words of praise to each, and lightly stroked each horse's nose. The crowd gave a final, resounding cheer and the day was over.

HONG DOUBLES.

SOLICITORS BEAT ELECTRICIANS.

Playing in the second round of the Hong Doubles yesterday, O. E. C. Marlon and M. H. Turner (Deacons) owe 2/6 defeated T. P. Sanderson and J. R. Way (H.K. Electric Co.) rec. 15 by two sets to love (6-3 and 6-2). The winners now meet E. D. Lawrence and T. D. E. Pendered (A.P.C.) owe 3/6 in the third round.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

2nd Round.

W. L. Smith and J. A. E. Kendrick (Jardine, Matheson) rec. 15 v. Vory Rev. A. Swann and Rev. Koop (St. John's Cathedral) owe 4/6.
B. Hancock and H. S. Hills owe 3/6 v. C. C. Stark and E. J. R. Mitchell owe 3/6.
N. M. Currie and W. A. Stewart (Davie Boag) rec. 15 v. A. H. Penn and C. P. James rec. 15.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SUTCLIFFE'S FINE PLAY.

MORE HIGH SCORING.

[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]

Kent v. Surrey.

Kent beat Surrey on the first innings.

Kent 510 (Ames 200) and 183 for 4 wickets, innings declared closed. Surrey 413 (Sandham 179, Fender 101) and 133 for one wicket.

Yorkshire v. Nottingham.

Yorkshire beat Nottingham on the first innings.

York 530 for 7 wickets, innings declared closed (Sutcliffe 111, Oldroyd 119) and 310 for no wicket (Holmes 101 not out, Sutcliffe 100 not out).

Notts 350 (Whysall 166).

Northants v. Glamorgan.

Northants beat Glamorgan on the first innings.

Northants 387 and 337 for 5 wickets, innings declared closed (Timmins 101, Brown 103 not out).

Glamorgan 330 (D. Davies 103) and 82 for 2 wickets.

Leicester v. Gloucestershire.

Leicester beat Gloucestershire by 6 wickets.

Gloucestershire 337 (Dipper 107) and 278 (Astill 8 for 81).

Leicester 333 and 123 for 4 wickets.

Essex v. Sussex.

Sussex beat Essex by 150 runs.

Sussex 312 (Tate 193) and 263 for 8 wickets, innings declared closed.

Essex 156 and 268 (Cutmore 101).

Lancashire v. Hampshire.

Lancashire beat Hants by an innings and 90 runs.

Hants 194 and 191 (Macdonald 5 for 54).

Lancashire 339 for 9 wickets, innings declared closed (Watson 191).

Warwick v. West Indies.

Warwick beat the West Indies by 7 wickets.

West Indies 206 (Speed 5 for 39) and 313.

Warwick 384 (Parsons 191) and 139 for 3 wickets.

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THE POSITION OF JAPAN.

HER PART IN WORLD DIPLOMACY.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE EAST.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET.

[By Dr. INAZO NITOSE, late Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations.]

Japan occupies to-day a unique position. It is just sixty years since her entry into international society. It was then that she first learned of the existence of international law. And that concept of a *ius gentium* was so new for her that she saw in it a sort of religion founded by Hugo Grotius, in the same way as Christianity had been founded by Jesus Christ and Buddhism by Shakyamuni. During the two generations that have since elapsed much water has flowed under the bridges. To-day Japan plays a highly interesting role, one of the most delicate in world diplomacy. I say "world diplomacy" because while the larger part of her activity is naturally exerted in the Far East, it is in that corner of the world that world diplomacy is now centred.

The progress and prosperity of Japan largely depend on the stability of her neighbours, and as these latter are at grips with the rest of the world the gravity of her position can easily be measured.

In the first place, China has thrown down the gauntlet to Europe: She seems to want to pick a quarrel with everybody; she casts aside like "scraps of paper" treaties which formerly she respected and in which she now sees only so many chains binding sovereign and independent China hand and foot. Young China maintains that no obligation is sacred that stands in the way of her national aspirations. She has certainly retained the lessons learned from American manuals.

During the self-styled revolution of 1911 Chinese students might be seen thrilling ladies and clergymen by their enthusiastic descriptions of the history of 1776—history which was now repeating itself, they said, in the worm-eaten Chinese Empire. They also would have a Washington and a Franklin—but up to the present there has not even arisen a Jefferson or a Patrick Henry.

Indeed, we see second and third-rate noisy babblers abroad and massacring generals at home. Where is the Republic of China so unanimously recognized and praised at the Washington Conference? At Peking at the beginning of 1923. But the difficulties of delimiting the fishing districts and the application of the Soviet law on hours of labour have prevented the negotiations from reaching a satisfactory conclusion. At last, quite recently, and owing chiefly to the efforts of Viscount Goto, who has been staying in Moscow, the two governments have arrived at a definite decision. The details of the new agreement have not yet been made public, but it is officially stated that it will protect Russian interests and at the same time permit the Japanese to continue the industry with some profit.

On the part of the Soviet Government this marks a new change of attitude towards Japan. For the Far East, indeed for the diplomacy of the world, this fact is more important than the actual gain to the fishermen. By the disappearance of mutual distrust and recriminations between the two governments other economic problems also will find a satisfactory solution. The limitless Siberian plains offer a promising field for markets, for investment of capital, and for colonization. The Russians have no objection to an economic penetration so long as it remains pacific, and once they are assured that Japan has no territorial ambitions they will give a ready welcome to our manual labourers, our capital, and our industrial products. It is the duty of our statesmen to reassure the Muscovites on this point.

Here again, as in our relations with China, we should expect from our diplomats a frank and sincere sentiment. The Soviet child fears the fire: a stupid expedition into Siberia a dozen years ago was a lesson to us that even our military clique has not forgotten. There is every reason to hope that Japan will show herself equal to the diplomatic task imposed upon her by the circumstances of to-day.

HOTEL BILL DIVORCES.

RISKS OF TIGHTER RULES OF EVIDENCE.

The stand made by the president and other judges of the Divorce Division in England against accepted hotel bills as evidence in undenied divorce cases is calculated to produce some drastic changes in the practice.

It should be stated at the outset that genuine "hotel" cases meet with their merits at all times. It is against what the president has described as artificial proceedings for the dissolution of a marriage by consent of the parties, or again, as "unreal" cases involving secrecy concerning some man or woman, that the judges are now making a stand.

the opposition of the whole Japanese nation, and of the rest of the world to boot. The Japanese people exercises a continual surveillance over the manoeuvres of the military clique in order to prevent it from embarking on any impossible adventure.

Japan And Russia.

Our relations with Russia form another unique feature of our position. In some respects they are closely entwined with our interests in China, while in other respects they are quite independent. Russia too was for a decade at daggers drawn with the rest of the world. She has been treated as the pariah of the civilized nations. A government that has disowned its debts cannot count much on the confidence of its creditors, but could Japan judiciously quarrel with a nation whose frontiers run parallel with her own? The coal mines and oil wells of Manchuria, though far from rich, are important to a country that possesses even less. The Soviet Government has made some concessions in Manchuria, which fact alone calls for friendship between the two nations.

Then there is the question of the fishing rights in Russian waters along the Siberian coast, which interests a host of Japanese fishermen. They had enjoyed these rights by virtue of the Treaty of Portsmouth until its revocation after the revolution. About twenty thousand fishermen and some millions of consumers were the unfortunate sufferers from that sudden revocation. It is calculated that the fishing industry along the Russian coasts signifies for Japan a yearly total of forty million yen.

The rights previously acquired by Japan were confirmed by the new Russo-Japanese contract concluded at Peking at the beginning of 1923. But the difficulties of delimiting the fishing districts and the application of the Soviet law on hours of labour have prevented the negotiations from reaching a satisfactory conclusion. At last, quite recently, and owing chiefly to the efforts of Viscount Goto, who has been staying in Moscow, the two governments have arrived at a definite decision. The details of the new agreement have not yet been made public, but it is officially stated that it will protect Russian interests and at the same time permit the Japanese to continue the industry with some profit.

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Nevertheless, hitherto hotel evidence has supported probably three out of every five petitions in the undenied list. Consequently, it is felt in the legal profession that any tendency to eliminate hotel evidence altogether might cause a very serious state of things. In many cases no other evidence is available.

One result looked for among barristers is a shrinkage of business. Another aspect is the effect tighter rules of evidence might have in the case of people of moderate means. The divorce petitions of poor people do not depend on hotel evidence. But a great many people who are far from rich may find it impossible to reach the exactitude of evidence, apart from hotel evidence, required by the court.

THE PSYCHIC HEALER 'CURES' DIABETES.

I had been suffering from 'diabetes' for many years, I had gone under many treatments, but all in vain. I had no hope of recovery. I was told by one of my friends to see the 'Psychic Healer' now staying in the Hotel Savoy. So, I went to consult him, who gave me a few 'Tawees'. I acted according to his instructions and now I am completely cured of my disease.

I offer my sincere thanks to the renowned 'Spiritualist'.

(Sgd.) B. S. YIP.

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Hong Kong, 6th July, 1928.

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Consult the world-renowned Spiritualist, Psychic and Occultist either personally or by correspondence.

Consultation Fee \$20.

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PARCIVAL LOPEZ.

HOTEL SAVOY,

Hong Kong.

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All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 27th July, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

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MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 13th July, 1928. [5415]

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHEKIANG" On 19th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN" On 20th July, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW" On 21st July, 6 p.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA" On 21st July, 6 p.m.
HAIKOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN" On 22nd July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW" On 22nd July, 1 p.m.
AKOT, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING" On 23rd July, 9 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHWANG & DALNY	"YINGCHOW" On 23rd July, Noon
AKOT, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG" On 24th July, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" On 25th July, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN" On 25th July, 6 a.m.
AKOT, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW" On 29th July, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU" On 29th July, 1 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHWANG & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW" On 30th July, Noon
AKOT, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 31st July, 6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" On 31st July, 4 p.m.

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CHANGTE	7th August	17th August
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S.S. "LYCAON" ... Via Suez Canal 24th August
S.S. "PHEMUS" ... Via Suez Canal 21st September
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(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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When at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

(Continued on next Column).

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 17th.

Hin Sang, British str., 1,835 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Sandakan, which port she left on July 10th, with a general cargo, lying at Yau-mat-ti—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kojun Maru, Japanese str., 1,306 tons, Capt. F. Taguchi, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C18.—M.B.K.

Kwangchow, British str., 1,573 tons, Capt. J. Milne, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11.—B. & S.

Limchow, French str., 1,416 tons, Capt. P. E. Morganti, from Hoikow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—Sing Kee Co.

Mikasa Maru, Japanese str., 1,601 tons, Capt. T. Matsubayashi, from Miike, which port she left on July 15th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B30.—M.B.K.

Sandriken, Norwegian str., 1,778 tons, Capt. A. Norvallis, from Swatow, lying at Yau-mat-ti—Wallen & Co.

Siberia Maru, Japanese str., 6,119 tons, Capt. S. Ito, from Los Angeles via ports and Keelung. She left Los Angeles on June 15th, with 825 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Yuen Sang, British str., 1,983 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Moji, which port she left on July 15th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B7.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 18th.

Aizawa Maru No. 21, Japanese str., 900 tons, Capt. T. Tekeuchi, from Keelung, which port she left on July 15th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C19.—Hor Tung.

Cremer, Dutch motor ship, 2,785 tons, Capt. G. Harmsen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8.—J.C.J.L.

Hai Hong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Fochow via Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hakodate Maru, Japanese str., 3,256 tons, Capt. H. Takasu, from Moji, which port she left on July 15th, with 1,094 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Booker, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,567 tons, Capt. Mikami, from Keelung, Amoy and Swatow, with 800 tons of coal and 482 tons of merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

July 18th.

Cremer, for Singapore.

Golden Hind, for Manila.

Hakodate Maru, for Singapore.

Halvard, for Hoikow.

Hengan, for Amoy.

Hwah Wu, for Whampoa.

Leecheung, for Shanmi.

Lieut. St. Loubert Bie, for Shanghai.

Limchow, for Pakhoi.

Murotan Maru, for Moji.

Portsea, for Amoy.

Raymond Poincare, for Pakhoi.

Rodiz, for Singapore.

Sandriken, for Manila.

Socokhu, for Canton.

Tai Hing, for Amoy.

Tetsuzan Maru, for Canton.

Fatehing, for Swatow.

July 18th.

Lieut. St. Loubert Bie, French str., 2,531 tons, from Saigon, which port she left on July 14th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Messageries Maritimes.

Murotan Maru, Japanese str., 3,256 tons, Capt. T. Nishikawa, from Singapore, which port she left on July 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

New Mahilda, British str., 843 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Hoikow, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Yik Tai S.S. Co.

Raymond Poincare, French str., 2,197 tons, Capt. Loree, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C45.—Yik Cheong S.S. Co.

Song Bo, French str., 780 tons, Capt. J. Bourmouret, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B38.—M.M.

Socokhu, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. G. A. Evans, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,306 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18.—N.Y.K.

Tetsuzan Maru, Japanese str., 1,940 tons, Capt. M. Minra, from Keelung, which port she left on July 15th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C33.—M.B.K.

Tjikembang, Dutch str., 5,026 tons, Capt. T. P. Schattenburg, from Sourabaya, which port she left on July 10th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3.—J.C.J.L.

July 18th.

Cremer, for Singapore.

Golden Hind, for Manila.

Hakodate Maru, for Singapore.

Halvard, for Hoikow.

Hengan, for Amoy.

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ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

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AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Friday, 27th July

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

BINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

FATSUNO MARU ... Monday, 30th July

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DELAGOA MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

OLAUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 20th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Mojito direct) ... Thursday, 19th July

HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 23rd July

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9 to 10 Days on Shore.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS IMPROVE.

THROUGH CARGO REMAINS GOOD.

With twenty arrivals and twenty two departures during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general cargoes discharged for this port showed an increase over the very satisfactory figures of the previous day. Although lower than the previous day's figure the total of through freights was good being only a little under an average of 3,000 tons per vessel.

Seven arrivals and nine departures were British ships, while a fair percentage of the cargo returns was carried by British ships.

Sixteen vessels discharged 15,709 tons for this port of which six British ships contributed 8,362 tons. The best cargo return was shown by the s.s. *Hunking* (British) with 2,931 tons of general cargo from Sandakan. The s.s. *Tjikembang* (Dutch) from Haiphong and Ho-ho also discharged 2,523 tons of sugar and general cargo.

Through freights carried by ten vessels totalled 29,339 tons, and four British ships carried 8,075 tons. The s.s. *Andre Lebon* (French) from Yokohama and Shanghai was best carrier with 6,691 tons, while the Dutch vessel *Tjikembang* was again shown as second best carrier with 6,708 tons of sugar. The best British carrier was the s.s. *Ningchow* from Glasgow and Singapore with 6,345 tons of general cargo.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	9
Japanese	2	3
Norwegian	2	1
Chinese	2	2
Dutch	1	1
French	5	2
German	0	1
American	1	3
Total	20	22

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changteh, August 7th.

Taipeing, September 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Evanville, to-morrow.

City of Khartoum, August 4th.

City of Halifax, August 17th.

City of Khio, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Takliwa, July 21st.

Talpa, August 1st.

Warfield, August 6th.

Tilawa, August 15th.

Takada, August 30th.

Talamba, September 3rd.

Blue Funnel Line.

Rhezenor, to-morrow.

Achilles, July 24th.

Perseus, July 24th.

Talhybris, July 24th.

Theseus, July 24th.

Dardanus, July 27th.

Aeneas, July 30th.

Bellerophon, August 6th.

Rhemius, August 6th.

Glauco, August 7th.

Calchus, August 11th.

Teucer, August 14th.

Automedon, August 15th.

Antiochus, August 20th.

Philoctetes, August 21st.

Slipenor, August 22nd.

Lycaon, August 23rd.

Tyndarus, August 24th.

Orestes, August 31st.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Eurylochus, September 9th.

Telamon, September 19th.

Proterclus, September 20th.

Meriones, September 26th.

Matoppos, September 28th.

Diomed, October 5th.

Atysanaz, October 8th.

Adrastus, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Agapenor, October 18th.

Hector, November 15th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, July 30th.

Dollar Steamship Line.

President Lincoln, to-morrow.

President Garfield, July 28th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Siam, to-morrow.

Java, July 28th.

Danmark, August 21st.

Chile, September 21st.

Asia, September 6th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arafura, August 1st.

Tanda, August 6th.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Glen Line.

Glenogle, July 21st.

Glenahane, August 8th.

Glenamoy, August 10th.

Glenagarry, September 1st.

Glenaparr, September 14th.

Hamburg-America Line and Hugo Stinnes Line.

Saarland, to-day.

Uarda, July 27th.

Heidelberg, August 5th.

Rheinland, August 20th.

Havenshein, August 21st.

Carl Legien, September 4th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjikembang, to-day.

Tjikembang, to-day.

Tjikembang, July 23rd.

Tjikembang, July 30th.

Tjikembang, July 30th.

Tjikembang, August 2nd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mishima Maru, to-day.

Aki Maru, July 24th.

Seiya Maru, July 24th.

Katori Maru, July 27th.

Tairuma Maru, July 30th.

Bingo Maru, July 31st.

Taiyo Maru, August 1st.

Anyo Maru, August 4th.

Atsuta Maru, August 10th.

Tenyo Maru, August 14th.

Delagoa Maru, August 17th.

Mishima Maru, August 21st.

Kashima Maru, August 24th.

Korea Maru, August 28th.

Hakone Maru, September 7th.

Bokuyo Maru, September 10th.

Lyons Maru, September 16th.

Tanga Maru, September 18th.

Rakuyo Maru, October 24th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

THREE DEATHS ON "PRES. GRANT."

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The s.s. *President Grant* which arrived here yesterday from San Francisco and Shanghai reports the death of three Chinese passengers. Two died from tuberculosis, and one from heart disease. The vessel carried 100 Asiatic deck passengers.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Fifteen vessels brought 1,490 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Rawalpindi* left Shanghai for Hong Kong on the 17th inst. at 3 p.m., with the mails, and is due here to-morrow (Friday) at about 7 a.m.

The s.s. *Talliva* (B.I. and Apcar Line) left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 16th inst., and is due here on Saturday morning.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	5.49 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
To-morrow	5.50 "	7.09 "
Saturday	5.50 "	7.09 "

Messageries Maritimes.

Chenonceau, July 31st.

Paul Lecoq, July 31st.

Min, August 4th.

Forthos, August 14th.

Atos II, August 23rd.

D'Artagnan, September 11th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Delwigshafen, July 23rd.

Fulda, July 30th.

Oder, August 15th.

Paninlar and Oriental.

Rajputana, to-day.

Rawalpindi, to-morrow.

Alipore, July 23rd.

Nankin, July 28th.

Kalgan, August 2nd.

Kashmir, August 4th.

Kidderpore, August 10th.

Waldara, August 18th.

Kashgar, August 30th.

Nagpore, August 30th.

Mera, September 13th.

Lahore, September 24th.

Khiva, September 27th.

Macedonia, October 12th.

Karmala, October 19th.

Khyber, October 26th.

Malwa, November 9th.

Mantua, December 7th.

Prince Line.

Malayan Prince, July 24th.

Royal Prince, August 2nd.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Delhi, July 27th.

Japan, August 21st.

Sumatra, August 23th.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND, & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RAWALPINDI"	18,613	31st July, Noon	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	7,038	24th July	Mars, L'don, A'werp, B'dam, H'burg
"KASHMIR"	8,584	4th Aug.	Mars, L'don, A'werp, B'dam, H'burg
"KIDDERPORE"	8,584	10th Aug.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marse

